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*Account of the Stadt-house, Amsterdam, with Remarks on
the Dutch National Character. Accompanied
with an Engraving.*

THERE are many observations the repetition of which becomes ridiculous from their self-evident truth. Of these is the remark, that nations, as well as the individuals which compose them, have a character peculiar to themselves; a certain disposition, or rather colour of mind, which, arising either from the physical, or moral circumstances of the country, distinguishes the members of one civil community from those of another. If we were asked the general character of a nation, it might appear something singular to turn to our map, and examine the parallel of latitude. But they must be as little acquainted with the nature of truth as of logic, who, adopting the once celebrated aphorism, that ridicule is the test of truth, should reject every thing as false which may appear ridiculous.

In no country is the national character more prominent than in the marshes of Holland. In no country, perhaps, is it so easy to assign the natural cause of this predominance of those moral qualities which constitute what is called the national character. It is only by the constant and unyielding labour of her inhabitants that Holland exists as a country: it is only to this patience, to this spirit of industry, persevering through every obstacle, that it was in its origin recovered, and in the present day is still maintained, from the violence of the ocean. Nor are its moral causes less suited to produce these national qualities: the history of Holland is that of the contention of tyranny and liberty, of the impassioned efforts of princes, and the calm, regular, and long continued resistance of the people. With this concurrence of natural and moral causes, the national character of the Dutch cannot be any just subject of surprise, nor can we wonder that they have ever been more distinguished for labour than ingenuity; and that this labour, different from that of the Germans, is of a nature peculiar to itself; that it has more of patience than ardour, more of the regular motion of a physical principle, than of the starts of vigor and alternate relaxation, which seem inseparable from every quality of a free agent. It is thus that a Dutchman appears a species of animal machine: his attention, like that of instinct, is fixed to one point, and like instinct it accomplishes that point to its utmost perfection. It is an objectionable principle of the new German philosophy, that reason is but a larger instinct. It is certain, however, that the national character of the Dutch appears to confirm this hypothesis.

In nothing are these national traits more exhibited than in their public buildings; and in none of their public buildings more than in the celebrated Stadt-house.

The Stadt-house is a structure of such stupendous magnitude, that if it were possible to collect into one image the sum of the labour it required, and present it thus under one point of view to the imagination of the reader, it would be an equal object of surprise that it was ever undertaken, or, by

country of such limited means as were the Dutch at that period, ever completed. It was commenced in 1640. It is erected upon a foundation of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty piles of timber. It is built wholly of stone, with pillars of the Corinthian order. Though begun in 1640, and continued without the shortest interval of cessation, with the characteristic perseverance of the Dutch, it was not finished till 1655. Instead of one magnificent portal, which the established rules of architectural science would require, and perhaps with increased effect, the entrance is by seven small gates, parallel to each other. The front is about three hundred feet, its height a hundred and sixteen, and the breadth two hundred and eight. In these several dimensions the rules of proportion are doubtless well observed. Upon the top is a statue of Atlas, in brass, which, in allusion to the commercial power of Holland, and the number and extent of its colonies, bears on its shoulders a globe of gilt copper, which is said much to exceed that of St. Peter's in Rome. The piles, according to the registered account, which exists at this day, and is open to public inspection, were purchased from Denmark, at the expense of one hundred thousand pounds; and the whole expense appears, from the same register, to have been little short of a million and a half. As it is only by comparison that we can form an accurate judgment of what by itself is only confused and indistinct, it may not be impertinent to our subject to add, that the most splendid palace in Europe, that of Versailles, cost only eight hundred thousand pounds. And that the reader may better decide upon the comparative magnificence of the Stadt-house, from these documents of the expenses of its building, let him reflect but for a moment upon the different value of the same nominal sum, or in the language of the economists, upon its different adequacy in 1640 and the nineteenth century.

It must be confessed, however, that this expense still falls short of that of St. Peter's at Rome. It stands upon record, that St. Peter's at Rome, with all that is contained in it, has cost near three millions sterling.

Another trait of the Dutch character is visible both in the structure and application of the Stadt-house. It is at once the most splendid, and, from the incessant activity within its walls, the most useful public building in Europe. The bank, which, till the late revolution, was deemed the richest in Europe, and which has in some degree survived even that shock, is contained under its roof. Here are likewise the courts of justice, the prisons for criminals and debtors, and the chambers of the senate. Add to this the treasury, the magazine of arms, and in a word, all the public offices, and the reader may at once form an idea both of the magnitude and utility of the Stadt-house. It is certain that the national character of the Dutch might be intelligibly deduced from this sole structure. In the whole circuit of the Stadt-house not one apartment can be found which is not dedicated to some purpose of business. The hall of the citizens is at once the most active and most spacious. It is paved with the whitest marble, on which are stained the terrestrial and celestial globes; the sides, the roof, and pillars of this apartment, as well as that of the greater part of the other chambers of the Stadt-house, are all of marble. Something, however, is said to be still wanting, there is not light enough to admire the magnificence of the most splendid apartments. But what is thus lost one way, may perhaps be gained another. Sublimity, according to Longinus, is nearer allied to darkness than to light. It is certain, that the emotion produced by the gloom of Gothic architecture is equally awful as pleasing.

It should not be omitted in this description of the Stadt-house, that it is better secured from fire than any building in Europe. Eight large cisterns of water are so distributed, and annexed to its roof, that in whatever part a fire might break out, it could be extinguished with equal ease and rapidity.

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dity. From these cisterns, moreover, are pipes of lead, or leather, to every room within the Stadt-house; these pipes are inclosed within the walls of every apartment, and that they may not have an unpleasing sight to the eye, even their mouths, from which the water must issue, are with equal care hidden under small trap-doors in the floor.

We could scarcely pardon ourselves, and should doubtless but little deserve it from our readers, if we forgot to mention the most celebrated picture in Europe, which still remains in the Stadt-house. It is an historical piece, by Vandyke. The subject of it is a feast given to the Spanish Ambassador by the Burgo-masters of Amsterdam, upon the peace between the two countries. A single figure in this picture, that of a grey-haired old man, has been so much admired that seven thousand guilders were offered to cut out the head. There is another piece by Vanderhelst, of still superior repute, it was painted in 1748, and represents an entertainment, with the portraits, from life, of all the important persons of the city.

On the present State of the German Universities.

FROM AN UNDER-GRADUATE OF JENA.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I WAS with my excellent friend, Dr. von S——, when I received your letter requesting some account of the German Universities, their constitution, connection with the government, &c. I enquired of him concerning various historical and statistical documents, when he observed, that the best way of writing the account required, would be my letting him write it for me. I accepted his offer with thanks; and the effect is the short dissertation you now receive. This is not precisely the sort of thing you wished for, nor indeed what my friend intended to make: it is not so much a statement of facts for the foreigner, as the very judicious observations of a man of sagacity, who has had the best means of knowing the subject he writes on. The correctness and propriety of these statements can be judged of only by those who have local knowledge; but the general remarks are so excellent, the points of view (though necessarily confined) are so happily taken, that I could not consent to do what my friend required of me, that is, to incorporate them in a more detailed account. I send you the little essay as I received it; and I make no apology for sending you a something you did not require, because I know I have sent you a something better—and I do not consider myself as having discharged my promise.

The language and literature of the Germans have at last raised themselves with youthful vigour out of the nothingness into which they were sunk during the 17th and the latter half of the 18th centuries. When it is considered what in this respect has been performed even in the last period, the German may be called a *living* language, in a higher sense than can be affirmed of any tongue in Europe, and we are entitled to hope for that in the future which no other nation can reasonably expect. In all that the good and excellent writers in Germany have produced, there is a certain fixed character which cannot be mistaken, and which is found even in those works, which being written in foreign languages, belong rather to learning than to the nation. *German industry* and *German culture*, are of so peculiar a nature, that they are recognisable in the greatest variety of talent and the most diverse directions of the mind.

Each of the prominent nations of Europe has had its fortunate period, in which the intellectual activity of many was animated by one spirit, and in which this one power was concentrated in the formation of the nation and its language. On all these occasions three circumstances have principally furthered

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furthered this cultivation: *riches*, which afforded space for free culture, by raising the nation above imperious and common necessities: a *political character*, which united the individuals to one whole, and gave them courage and pride, either because they felt themselves to be the free citizens of a free state, or that they, as subjects, took a share in the greatness and glory of their sovereign: and lastly, a *metropolis*, which alone could give unity to the public, in which a general taste and judgment was formed, and a notion of *classical* composition established, which could not but give talents a decided direction, and produce its sure effects.

Germany is not rich, and its authors in particular are so far from being raised above necessity, that few of them could live, at least they could not write, without the booksellers *honorarium*. Germany has no power and no constitution; and though most of the German princes impart to the man of letters, all the peace, security, and freedom that is requisite; yet the only city which in other respects could bear this title, stands notoriously in little or no connection with German literature.

But that which in Germany supplies the want of almost all these advantages, and in which it is unparalleled in any other country, is its *Universities*. To them, more than to any thing else, Germany is indebted for its vast progress in the arts and sciences. By means of them, Germany is that which it in all other respects is, in so slight a degree, a nation. It may even be asserted, that Germany is contained in its Universities.

That which most distinguishes the German Universities, is the mode of living of the students. The great freedom they enjoyed, occasioned at former times a great wildness of character; but, even then, this had its happy effects, which still remain. In Germany all go to an University who are raised above the lower class (even the mercantile body not entirely excepted.) All are compelled to this who fill a public character, as divines, jurists, physicians, cameralists,* &c. Thus almost all of the better classes pass through the freedom of an academical life. It is in the University that the poor and the insignificant attain a sense of their worth and independence, which they would elsewhere scarcely ever have experienced. Here it is that the rich and powerful are led to remark, nay, even compelled to acknowledge a real equality, of which they perhaps otherwise would never have had an idea. Scientific culture produces a liberality which can flourish only under it; and a generality of communication, which is possible only where such expedients are employed.

The second peculiarity in German Universities is, the teachers. In other countries these posts are principally easy provisions for those who fill them; who, in the progress of the sciences, take but little concern. In Germany, the most remarkable, as well as the most excellent, and almost all that makes epoch in literature and the sciences, issues from these academical institutions. The teacher has here a certain fixed public, which, in the elaboration of all ideas and systems, is of such vast importance. And what a public! Young men, in the bloom of youth, devoting themselves with enthusiasm to their instructor. And what can be more animating to the student, than the knowledge that he hears the best that can be said on the topic; that ideas and discoveries are made known to him first, which he is convinced will be accepted hereafter, even by scholars themselves, with gratitude and

* From *Kammer*, a Chamber. Under this general appellation are designated all those who fill the various offices of finance, police, &c. which immediately belong to the government, and whose functions are not performed in a public office, but privately, that is, in Chamber. In this class are to be found a great number of that numerous class of men, in all parts of Germany, the *Hofräthe*, the "Court Counsellors," "Translator,"

admiration.

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admiration. Thus teacher and learner have a reciprocal effect on each other; the one feels himself compelled to foresight and correctness, the other learns to esteem himself, and thus each gives to the other what he receives from him.

Germany has near forty Universities. They may be divided into two classes. Into those which being small have little influence out of the particular state to which they belong; and into those which being large and general, may be said to belong to the whole empire. Even in the former, the German character is apparent, but that character is more clearly and determinately expressed in those of the second class; of which a description in detail is now to be made. There are four only which are entitled to be thus put into a distinguished rank; Jena, Göttingen, Leipzig, and Halle.

Jena is supported by the four little princes, the dukes of Saxony, by whom it has not been furnished with those rich and profitable institutions which distinguish some of its rivals; but it has nevertheless, at various times, risen to great eminence by means of energetic teachers. It has at the same time been famous for the manners of the students. That wildness which in former times was so famous, took up its abode at Jena. It was then not unusual, when a quarrel arose, for the bystanders to form a circle, and in the public market-place come to an immediate decision at the point of the sword.

But in spite of this the life led here was jovial, and aged persons, in very different situations and spheres of life and culture, were accustomed to recollect and speak of their three years at Jena with grateful delight. During the last fifteen years Jena has been the centre of German cultivation. It was hence that the Kantian philosophy was first spread in Germany. Those philosophers, who, in speculative science, since the introduction of the critical school, have attracted, and still attract, the greatest share of the public attention, filled a professor's chair in this University. And it is remarkable, that the great celebrity of Reinhold and Fichte ceased with their public functions here. At all times there has been great poverty among the students at Jena, which has doubtless greatly promoted the spirit of having all things in common, which has always prevailed here. This brotherly connection, by means of which opinions have been as rapidly shared as the sparing sums occasionally received by any one of them, has been exceedingly favourable to the extension of the modern philosophy. The new doctrines were embraced with all the ardour of youthful enthusiasm; and here it has been seen how much is effected by the united striving of a whole body. Mere moderate understandings, and persons without a previous education, have been driven in the stream, and have thus attained a liberal cultivation of the mind. But still many departments of academical instruction are but ill-filled, and consequently the sciences are but ill taught. But on the whole, it is here that the character of German Universities is most fairly exhibited.

Göttingen is in almost all points the very antithesis of Jena: so that the one may be said to supply the wants, and complete the other. The public institutions, and the provisions for the professors, are truly royal; at the head of each branch are men of character and distinction. There is much wealth among the students, and they form in general small circles, who have little or no acquaintance with each other; without enthusiasm, and without having more industry than the students at Jena, they learn more; because, in reality, more is to be learnt. Both students and professors are marked by a stiff, pedantic, and affectedly polite air. A *Göttingen* student may be known by the cut of his coat and his gentility. A *Göttingen* professor could hardly conceal himself in an anonymous book.

Leipzig is prevented from being important, by its antiquated establishments, and its inactive narrow-minded administration. No University has ever had so decided an inclination to treat the sciences as a monopoly, and thus

thus be undisturbed in its indolent repose by foreign competition, as has been at all times the case with Leipzig. It has nearly one hundred teachers, public and private, but of whom scarcely one half really teach. But few are very rich, and then they become quite inactive; the greater part are but poorly paid, and are hence in great poverty, and are thus forced to live by the hire of the booksellers there. The greater part of the students are lost among the merchants' clerks and the shopmen. As indeed the University in general is tolerably well sunk into the trading town, the best thing that is found there, and which is peculiar to the University, is the solid classical learning of the professors and students, which is more general here than in other Universities: and this is owing alone to the good *gymnasia*, or grammar schools, in the Electorate of Saxony. This affords an instance by which each government may see how much can be done for the Universities even in this point alone.

Halle is the worst of all the great Universities; coarseness without geniality, a narrow-minded and illiberal study, which, at the utmost, never rises above the idea of practical utility—this is the rule here—a few excellent teachers form at best but an exception. Thus this establishment harmonizes admirably with the sentiments of the government to which it belongs (the Prussian.) To complete the whole, it was a few years since ordered, in all the Prussian Universities, that bodily punishment should be inflicted on the students.

The reflection on the origin of the German Universities leads to a melancholy comparison with the policy of the present age. The greater number of them are maintained by the estates of the cloisters, which the piety of our ancestors could not better employ, when the reformation produced the secularisation of one half of the monastic institutions. At this very moment the other half is falling into lay hands. But our princes are no longer pious, and have wants which were unknown in the sixteenth century.

It is very probable that the great political events now taking place in Germany will have a considerable influence on the Universities; some may sink away, and others rise to distinction, whose names are at present not known in foreign countries. But these changes will not affect the German Universities essentially. Jena and Göttingen might be suppressed, but they would certainly re-appear in some other place.

No one who is acquainted with our Universities will deny that much is wanting in them, much too, that even now, and with a little effort on the part of the teachers, could be removed; but he who has courage and confidence, will see in all these defects, only the better futurity, which could not have taken place without them.

Sir Joshua Reynolds' Lectures on Painting.—Whether Burke were not the real Author of them?

MR. EDITOR,

I AM surprised to see that one of your correspondents intends to renew the contest respecting the Letters of Junius. Of those subjects which no discussion can approximate to a decision, this is one; and, did I think your correspondent would follow my advice, I would caution him against entering into a dispute, which, as it commences, must end in doubt. He may, however, be able to unsettle the claim of Mr. Dunning, though he cannot settle that of any other person. I am so perfectly persuaded that Mr. Dunning was not the author, that I defy Mr. Heron to produce me, in any of his speeches, either in parliament or at the bar, a passage of that strength or sublimity, which may be supposed to flow

from

from the same mind to which he ascribes these celebrated letters. For my part, whether the right of Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, or Wilkes, be established, I am equally indifferent: I never was any friend to these letters, and therefore,

Tros, Tyriusve mihi nullo discriminè agetur.—

The subject of my present letter is an enquiry of a different nature. Of all the writers of modern times, no one enjoys more celebrity than the late Mr. Burke. In whatever he has attempted, he has alike excelled; and if his speeches and political pamphlets have placed him at the head of modern statesmen, his Sublime and Beautiful has given him the first rank among the critics of the last century. As a statesman, it is his distinguishing characteristic, that he has given a system to politics, and that by the all-powerful magic of his genius, he has given dignity and order to what had previously neither. To confirm this remark, let us reflect a moment upon the nature of the principles of the Whigs, the predominant party of the kingdom, before they were embodied into a system by the genius of Burke. Let us reflect a moment, that in the age of *soi disant* philosophers, of the disciples of the vain Diderot, and the self-sufficient Voltaire, Burke has been the only one who, rejecting the name, possessed the true classic philosophy, which distinguished the Clarkes, the Grotius, the Cudworths, the Lockes, and the Newtons. It was under his hands, that philosophy attained its end, that of at once persuading us of the dignity and humility of human nature. In a word, it will ever be remembered as his greatest eulogy, that he has been at once the immediate champion of heaven and earth, of order in civil society, and religion as the tribute due to the common father.

You must pardon me, Mr. Editor, that I appear to wander from my subject, or rather, that I have no subject at all. But I do not possess that apathy of nature, which can view the labours of genius, and the efforts of virtue for the common cause, without some ardour of admiration. I cannot mention the name of Burke, without some tribute to his virtues.

From this admiration of the man, his writings have ever been the most pleasing objects of my study. From this constant attention I have learned, I believe, what may be said to constitute the peculiarities of his style, and am thus enabled to form some judgment upon the *Apocalypse* of this apostle of order and religion. I have thus been led lately to examine Sir Joshua Reynolds's Lectures upon Painting, and am persuaded by the strongest of arguments, the internal evidence of the work, that Mr. Malone has been too hasty in his decision, and that they really are almost wholly, the production of Mr. Burke. I know that many arguments, and some of them not without great weight, may be opposed to this opinion; but, as they are all of the kind which the logicians call *genus verisimile*, I think they cannot be a sufficient reply to the internal evidence. If your correspondent, who has engaged himself to enter into the examination of Mr. Heron's evidence of the real author of the Letters of Junius, would analyse one of these Lectures upon Painting, and by comparing them with the characteristics of the manner of Burke, would point out how far they approach or deviate from the general style of this author, his subject would have more novelty, and therefore more interest, than his disquisition on the threadbare subject of the author of the Letters of Junius. I do not deny that I have some wish to see even this subject well argued, for if we cannot reach the truth, it is, at least, some satisfaction that we are enabled to avoid

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avoid error. Ignorance is, at any time, preferable to error, and if we cannot know who is the real author of the Letters of Junius, it is still something to know who is not the author. I am, Sir, &c.

B. F.

A singular Prospectus of a Literary Work.

BY BONIFACIO FINETTI, A DOMINICAN FRIAR.

MR. EDITOR,

YOU appear to have admitted in your Register many literary curiosities—in the perusal of some Italian Mercuries, I have met with a prospectus of so singular a kind, that I was induced to translate it. I here transmit it to you—your insertion of it may perhaps please more than one correspondent.

The name of the book to which it belongs, is “Trattato Sopra i linguaggi di tutto il Mondo.”

PROSPECTUS.

In the first chapter I shall begin with the East, and the Hebrew language, and thence pass into Arabia, Africa, and pay a visit to the Ethiopic and Amparic languages.

Our second chapter shall give an account of all those eastern languages which reach from the eastern part of Europe to the river Indus.

Our third chapter shall contain the Grammars and Dictionaries of all the East Indian languages; that is to say, of the Indostanic, the Malaccan, the Malabarical, the Malejamic, the Tamulic, the Telugic, and the Siamese.

Our fourth chapter shall contain the Chinese, the Cochinese, the Japanese, and the Formosan.

Our fifth chapter shall comprehend all the Tartar languages, the Mafuric tongue, the Mongulese, the Tibettan, the Calmuckic, and the Crimean.

Our sixth chapter shall treat, and fully explain the ancient Sclavonian and its derivatives, the Polish, the Bohemian, and the Vandalic. We shall here give a list of the Teutonic radicals, the mother of the German.

In the seventh we shall comprehend all the modern languages, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Swedish, English, and French.

In the eighth and last we shall explain the small tongues of Europe, the Hungarian, the Livonian, the Finlandish, the Welsh, the Irish, &c.

Our Appendix will contain the languages of North and South America, the Mexican, the Pacomanic, the Virginian, the Huronic, and the Caribbean.

CONDITIONS.

1. The whole will be executed by the unassisted labour of the Father Bonifacio Finetti, a Dominican Friar.

2. As the father is now in the 84th year of his age, (as is well known to the public) he cannot engage to conclude the work under four years, and in as many folio volumes.

3. Each chapter will contain all the radicals of the several languages of which it treats;—specimens will be given of the characters of the written languages, but the radicals will be given in the Roman character, and that they may not require too much space, according to certain abbreviations explained in the first volume,

4. The work will thus contain, when complete, the Dictionary and Grammar of all the languages of the world.

Venice.

D. O. M.

Letters

Letter in Vindication of the Singular Anecdote of Lord Kaims, inserted in the Eleventh Number of the Monthly Register.

MR. EDITOR,

I TRANSMITTED to you, for one of your last numbers, an anecdote of Lord Kaims, the author of the *Essay on Man*, and a Metaphysical System of Criticism. I was reading this passage of your Register to a learned friend of mine. "The anecdote is singular," said he, "is it well established?" I replied, that I knew it to be so; and immediately entered into a defence of it, which at once satisfied my friend, though naturally of a turn somewhat sceptical. Perhaps, the same doubts may have entered the minds of some other of your readers; I flatter myself, therefore, that I shall merit their thanks, if I produce the reasons which have thus previously satisfied my sceptical friend.

My friend objected, in the first place, that Lord Kaims was never considered in this light. That nothing could be more orthodox, and more truly the language of the christian, than his *Analysis of the Passions*, and the final causes of their being so constituted as he has exhibited them. It is thus, that speaking of the final cause of custom, he concludes with these words,—"But the final cause can be no other than the united wisdom and benevolence of the supreme author of our nature: he has assigned these effects to custom, at once to reconcile us to the burden of life, or to check the vivacity of pleasurable emotions, the permanent continuance of which might cause us to neglect our more important duties."

Sir, to this objection it would be sufficient to answer, in these few words, that in asserting him to be an infidel, I have likewise mentioned that he was an hypocrite. "The character of Lord Kaims," says the anecdote, "is not so generally known, as for many causes it ought to be: he was one of those enemies of our religion, who are the more dangerous to the inexperienced, as the more insidious." I say, that this would be a sufficient answer. But that nothing may be wanting, I must beg leave to refer you to Lord Kaim's *Treatise on Education*. You will there find the following sentence,—"I would advise you to be of the christian religion, because it is, or may happen to be, the religion of the country in which you are born." Now, Sir, does this require any comment? So much as to the true principles of Lord Kaims, and as to the probability that his children had a correspondent education, the anecdote merits a few words.

I had omitted to mention the names of the parties; as a divorce has taken place, and is absolutely upon record, there was, doubtless, no necessity for this delicacy. I will now supply this oversight. The gentleman to whom Lord Kaims' daughter was married, was Mr. Heron, a gentleman of large fortune, in Scotland; and brother to Major Heron, of the Scotch Greys. Both these gentlemen are now living. I received this anecdote from the late Mrs. Berkely, of Chertsey, in Surry, but who dyed about two years ago, in Kensington. She was the lady of Dr. Berkely, prebendary of Canterbury, who is mentioned in the anecdote. I remember some circumstances which I had before omitted. The young lady, Mrs. Heron, reached her father's house about tea-time. Lord Kaims walked up and down the room in silence, but appeared greatly agitated; the young lady took her seat at the tea-table with great sang froid.

Lord Kaims at length reproached her with the ignominy she had thus brought upon his family. The lady replied in the manner I have before related.

I have only to add, that Mr. Heron, her injured husband, and one of the most accomplished men in Scotland, procured an immediate divorce; and has since married another lady; a lady very differently educated from the daughter of Lord Kaims.

Sir, after this statement, I think it needless to add anything farther.

I am, Sir, &c.

Kensington,

T. L.

Original Letters, from Charles II. to Marquis of Montrose.

MR. EDITOR,

THE letters I enclose you must, I think, be of some estimation; by most readers they will be deemed highly valuable, as being the production of royalty; and of royalty in such a situation, as to excite our pity, without lessening our respect. They have yet a stronger recommendation; they are addressed to the most splendid character of the age in which he lived, the great, the good Montrose. As, in this age, the publication of spurious letters is an artifice by no means unfrequently practised, it is necessary to offer some proof of their authenticity. These letters were copied by a friend of mine from the originals; which, together with many others, were recently purchased from the widow of a respectable clergyman, by the Marquis of Graham. Such of them as are now given to the public, were copied before the originals were disposed of; and the reader will, I doubt not, join with me in regretting, that the friend to whom I am indebted for these, did not take copies of more.

I am, Sir, yours, X. X.

LETTER I.

My Lord,

I THANK you for the continuance of your affection, of which I have received a good account by this bearer. It would be long to reply in writing to all particulars mentioned by him; therefore I have appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet you in any place you shall appoint, and by him you shall understand my mind upon the whole. I need not tell you there must be great secrecy in this business. Be assured I am, and will always be, my Lord, your affectionate friend,

Haugh, Jan. 20.

CHARLES R.—

LETTER II.

Montrose,

WHEREAS the necessity of my affairs has obliged me to renew your former trusts and commissions concerning the kingdom of Scotland, the more to encourage you unto my service, and render you confident of my resolutions, both touching myself and you, I have thought fit by these to signify to you, that I will not determine any thing touching the affairs of that kingdom, without having your advice thereupon; as also I will not do any thing that shall be prejudicial to your commission.

Breda, June, 22, 1649.

CHARLES R.—

LETTER III.

My Lord,

I ENTREAT you to go on vigorously, and with your wonted courage and care in the prosecution of those trusts I have committed to you, and not to be

be startled with every report you may hear, as if I was otherwise inclined to the presbyterians than I was when I left you. I assure you, I am still upon the same principle I was, and depend as much as ever upon your undertakings and endeavours for my service, being fully resolved to assist and support you therein to the uttermost of my power, as you shall find in the effect, when you shall desire any thing to be done, by your affectionate friend,

St. Germain's, Sept. 19, 1649.

CHARLES R.—

*Sketch of the Character, with Anecdotes, of the late
Bennett Langton, Esq.*

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE ever esteemed it, amongst the happiest circumstance of my life, that it has been my fortune to enjoy the acquaintance, and in many cases the utmost intimacy of friendship, with a great part of those who have been reputed the worthiest men of my own time, the ornaments of their private station, and bright examples of the possibility of the union of solid piety and undoubted talents. With one of these gentlemen, the late Bennett Langton, Esq. I was in the habit of intimacy many years before his death, and I must reckon that period as the happiest I have yet seen, in which I enjoyed the society and converse of a man, no less elegant in his manners, as an accomplished gentleman, than exemplary both in principle and practice, as a member of a Christian community. Though he had travelled, and was personally acquainted with the most eminent of the French philosophers, he had escaped the contagion of their fatal principles: he was fixed in his belief of the Christian Revelation; and, like the present Sir Sidney Smith, made no other reply to those who sought to remove his conviction, than the justly celebrated words of a heathen philosopher upon another occasion:—Sir, I am happy—permit me to remain so.

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, if the remembrance of a man like this should lead me into detail. Amongst the amiable singularities of my deceased friend was a most unusual species of philanthropy; he had as much as any man living of that charity, the object of which is, the relief of the wants of the humble condition of life: he had something, however, in addition to this, a species of benevolence, (to use the words of Prior)

“ Beyond the fixed and settled rules

“ Of vice and virtue in the schools.”

In whatever he knew, whatever he daily learned, whatever occurred to him during a long and active life, his first reflection was, whether it did not furnish him with an opportunity of some act of general benevolence; whether it did not present him with the means of either being useful, or adding something to the stock of harmless pleasure. The word useful he understood in a sense rather more extensive than it is generally taken. I can explain myself better by examples than verbal definition. Being at his house the summer before he died, he invited me to attend him upon a visit to a manufactory of split-straw. I was prevented by business from accompanying him, nor could I guess his purpose in such a visit. Upon his return, and my enquiry upon this subject, he put into my hand a paper of some length;—“ You may remember,” said he, “ I told you the other day, that there were many means by which the poor might live with more ease and comfort, if any one of more ingenuity than themselves would put them in the way. Happening to see a manufactory of split-straw at Dunstable, I thought it well suited to this purpose; I have been making notes upon this subject, and when I have arranged them in a style and order upon a level

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with their general capacity, I shall publish it for their instruction. With a week's instruction they will be master of the trade. They may thus earn from fifteen to five and twenty shillings a week."

I mention this circumstance in detail, not only as it is one instance of the singular philanthropy of my late friend, but as it furnishes a hint which I hope will be further pursued by some of the philanthropists of the day. What could be of more general utility to the numerous poor of the metropolis? what more likely to alleviate the present burthen of parochial rates, than such descriptions of the greater part of the inferior order of retail trades, such as require little capital, and may be learned by the most humble capacity in a few days? To give only one instance, how many hundreds of our poor are supported by the retail, or barrow trade, of Covent-Garden market? How many *thousands* might be supported if even this was better explained? This merits serious attention. Nor was the flow of benevolence of this real philanthropist confined to these acts of higher charity; he delighted in those acts of kindness, those softer humanities, which, though less high upon the moral scale, are perhaps more characteristic of the mind than deeds of greater ostentation. I will mention only a slight circumstance, which will explain this feature of his character. Being at a bathing place very distant from London, and constantly supplied, according to his custom, with all the daily papers of the metropolis, he happened to read, before his hair-dresser, an article of singular intelligence.—"How happy would Mr. —— be," said the man, "could he hear this." This was sufficient for my deceased friend, —he gave the fellow the paper, and desired him to hasten, and leave it with the gentleman whom it would make so happy. I forgot to add, that this gentleman was the worthy curate of the town, and that my friend had never before even spoken to him. This is a minute circumstance, but it has been well observed by a late biographer, that it is by such minute circumstances that the character is betrayed. It will be remembered, that the generous senate of Rome expelled one of their members for having wrung off the head of a bird which sought shelter in his bosom. They justly argued, that however trifling the act, it was an unanswerable indication of character.

I am, &c.

H. C. —— Y.

Description of Cromer, a Watering Place in Norfolk.

MR. EDITOR,

I HAVE received much pleasure from many of the communications of the correspondents in your Monthly Register, and I am one of those, who, from the habits of a long life, have learned to return something where I have received so much. In the summer of 1802 I was led, by a decline of health, to seek the relief of a bathing place, and chance led me to one upon the eastern coast of England.

It has been well observed, that there is nothing so trivial which a union with some circumstances may not render of importance. I must flatter myself that this description of the town of Cromer may be one of that nature. However unknown, and therefore of little importance to the great world of fashion and commerce, this northern recess may be, it may suit the taste and circumstances of some of your correspondents; and if I can add any thing to their pleasure or utility, I can pardon myself, though the philosopher might reproach me with losing my time upon a subject thus trivial.

Nothing can be more picturesque than the situation of Cromer; the ground upon every side of it rises into hills, and this forms a semicircle, which cuts it off from the adjacent country. As the roads extend up the hills,

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hills; nothing can exceed the beauty of the town and sea as seen by the traveller from their summit, as he descends towards the town.

The town is built upon the very extremity of the cliff, and as some of the houses even stand upon the declivity itself, it gives the town the appearance as if it was gradually sliding into the sea. The cliff itself is bold and more rough and lofty than upon any other part of the eastern coast: as it is seen from the sands below, it excites in the mind of the spectator the emotion which is usually inspired by the sublime and beautiful of nature. The beach is equally deserving of remark; it has ever been considered as more suited to bathers, and as affording a more pleasing promenade upon the reflux of the tide, than any other sea-port or bathing place in England, not even excepting the most celebrated upon the southern and western coast. From the bottom of the cliff, for about an hundred yards, is a ridge of stones, extending, I believe, along the foot of the cliff throughout the whole length of the coast. From the termination of this ridge, the beach (properly so called) commences, and when the tide is out extends to a most considerable breadth. It is here, that in the evenings of summer, during the time the town is visited by the bathers from the neighbouring counties, the company enjoy a promenade which cannot be exceeded by any in the island.

But however thus adapted for a summer recess, the town of Cromer may be, however, well suited to the purposes of that multitude of the restless and sickly, who, upon the first approach of warmer-suns, fly from the heat and dust of the metropolis, it can seldom boast of any other visitants than the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties. But this can only be imputed to its remote and secluded situation; for it is the singular boast of the town of Cromer, that whoever has visited it one season, will become its visitor in the following. In a word, if any one seeks in a summer recess what should only be sought,—a retreat from the dust, bustle, and bad air of the capital, to an air freshened amidst the heats of summer by breezes from the sea,—if he would exchange dust for verdour, bustle for tranquillity, and the hurry of fashionable routs for a comparative seclusion, I can venture to recommend the town of Cromer as suited to his purpose.

With the greater part of the annual visitants of a bathing place economy is a circumstance which is most considered. In no bathing place in England is a temporary abode more reasonable than in Cromer. There are two good inns, the New Inn opposite the church, and the King's Arms upon the edge of the cliffs. Each of them are cheap, and equally well provided with excellent wines, and every other article of convenience. But with those who propose to make a longer stay, and who would avoid the noise and the greater expense of an inn, it is usual to take a lodging in the town. These lodgings are equally excellent and cheap: a first floor and a kitchen may be taken for a guinea a week, in the house of the most respectable tradesman of the place. It is necessary, however, to furnish your own table, for there are none of those boarding-houses so usual at other watering-places. This, however, may be done with great convenience, as the concourse of company is never so great but what the supply of the neighbourhood exceeds the demand. Butchers' meat seldom exceeds seven-pence per pound, a fowl sixteen or eighteen-pence, and every thing in the same proportion. I speak from experience, when I assert I believe it to be the cheapest watering place in England. Fish is no where more plentiful, more excellent, and more cheap.

Though I have described Cromer as secluded from the world, I did not mean to say that it was wholly without any thing of the bustle of a sea-port. Cromer enjoys a considerable trade in corn and coals to the metropolis. The corn of the neighbourhood is purchased by the two or three merchants who

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who are here residents: they are thus enabled to supply the London market, and not unfrequently obtain large profits. They have a measure peculiar to the county of Norfolk, and from which the merchants derive no inconsiderable advantage. Instead of buying by the sack or three bushels, they purchase by what they call the comb, or four bushels. Twenty-one combs make a *last*; but the purchasers of a last pay only for twenty combs, the odd one comb being thrown in as in-measure. The merchant thus gains five per cent. upon the quantity immediately upon his purchase. The bathing season usually commences towards the middle of May, and continues till the middle of October. The company is seldom numerous, but not unfrequently of a more pleasing species than is found in other greater watering places. An adventurer, a fortune-hunter, or a black-leg, is never seen within its precincts. There is nothing, therefore, here of that mutual suspicion which leads strangers to keep each other at a distance; even our national and characteristic reserve appears to be laid aside; a stranger no sooner arrives than he is adopted into all the parties of the town.

I have said nothing of the ancient state of Cromer, though it is one of the most ancient towns in Norfolk. A great part of it has evidently been washed away by the sea; and there is a current tradition, that its ancient site is now some miles in the German ocean. Its old name is Shipdam, or Shipdon, and many antiquities have been found in its neighbourhood.

I am, Sir, &c.

A VALETUDINARIAN.

P. S. Should any of your readers be induced to pay a visit to Cromer by what I have written, or what themselves may have heard, I will venture to recommend them to my old landlady, Mrs. Webb. They will here find as good lodgings as the town can produce, &c. &c.

Account of two Bodies preserved in a Vault of the Church of St. Thomas at Strasburg, and of the ancient Convent of St. Nicolas in undis. By M. Oberlin.

SOME ancient coffins, in the vault of St. Thomas, were lately opened: two of them were found to contain bodies that had been embalmed and had afterwards become dry by the desiccative property of the place in which they were deposited. It is generally known, that the earth about the church of the ci-devant Cordeliers of Toulouse, consumes the flesh without injuring the other parts of corpses interred in it. The beautiful Paula, dried in this manner, was long an object of curiosity to travellers. She is not shewn since the fire which happened in the vault and partly consumed her. Kiow, in the Ukraine, is still frequented by devout visitants to the holy fathers, preserved in the same manner in two extensive catacombs; a description of which, accompanied with plates, was published at Jena, by John Herbin, in 1675.

Of the two bodies preserved at St. Thomas's, one is that of a middle aged man, the other of a young girl about ten years old.

The man, descended from an illustrious family, is dressed in coarse cloth; his doublet, which is buttoned, his waistcoat, and breeches are all of the same stuff: he has thread stockings, those of wool, which were over them, having fallen to dust. His shoes are square at the toes, a fashion which dates from the conclusion of the fifteenth century, when peaked shoes were prohibited by papal and royal mandates. The gloves are large and wide, and are made of doe-skin. His head is covered with a cap of cloth of silver, ornamented with lace, and rests upon a pillow stuffed with balm, and his complexion

complexion still looks of a clear white colour. The arms, painted at the head of the coffin, prove that he was of the family of the Counts of Nassau; probably Count Lewis of that house, who was canon of the cathedral of Strasburg, and died there in 1542. He certainly cannot be more ancient, as the above-mentioned arms contain the eight quarterings of the house of Nassau Saarwerden, four of which are for the lordships of Saarwerden, Moers, Mahlberg, and Lahr, which did not devolve to that house till the year 1527.

The young lady appears to have belonged to a rich and distinguished family, which is evident from her dress and the jewels with which she is decorated. Her robe, of green and blue silk, is adorned with abundance of ribbands. Her head is crowned with a garland of flowers, and her shoes are of the form already described. Two small chains hang down her shoulders; they are of very fine and delicate workmanship, and are ingeniously composed of small brass rings, painted black, interspersed with white and black stars of vitrified materials. From the collar is suspended a white enamelled hand holding a green laurel crown with a ruby set in the middle. This hand rests on a black arm covered with a gold embroidered garment, from which hangs a gold cross, crowned, and composed of two enamelled roses, three garnets, and two gold arrows. From this cross is suspended another of white enamel, and of an hexagonal form. The bracelets are composed of pearls and coral alternately. On each hand is a gold ring; that on the right is enriched with a diamond; in that on the left are seen, upon a black ground, in gold *lettres*, IHS, signifying Jesus, and underneath is a ruby.

Tradition says, that the two coffins in question were formerly removed together, with several others from the convent of St. Nicholas, *in undis (in the waves.)* to St. Thomas's church. It must be observed, that in the quarter still denominated St. Nicholas, between St. William's and the citadel, stood two convents of nuns, built in 1252; the one called St. Matthew and St. Nicholas *in undis* (in the waves,) the other St. John *in undis*. This denomination distinguished them from St. Nicholas on the quay, and St. John in the fields. It was likewise indicative of their situation, in a quarter subject to inundations. By a singular mistake the term *in undis* was converted into the German words *zu den Hunden*, (among the dogs,) and in old Latin titles may frequently be found *Ad St. Nicolaum ad Canes.*

The convent of St. John was demolished in 1525, to make room for a bastion. The following account of St. Nicholas, founded by Burcard Jud, is extracted from the manuscript chronicles of John Wencker, Seb. Bühler, and others.

The ravages of war having laid waste the country towards the sixteenth century, the magistrates, in 1692, collected a great number of the poor people from the villages belonging to the town, who had been driven from their homes, and assigned them an asylum in this convent, the nuns of which were removed to St. Margaret's.

During the thirty years war, and at various times subsequent to that period, the convent was converted into a hospital for sick or wounded soldiers; and in 1633 a collection, amounting to the sum of 1610 florins, was made for them in the churches. In the church of St. Nicholas were deposited the bodies of many persons of distinction, who died during or after the war; and amongst the rest Otto Lewis, count of Salm, lord of Finstingen, a general of cavalry in the Swedish service, who died at Spire in 1634. When the city became subject to France, in 1661, barracks were constructed for the French garrison in the convent and the garden belonging to it, and the church was converted into a magazine for hay. A villain, named John Murbach, set it on fire in 1691, and was broken on the wheel in the Place d'Armes.

d'Armes. An impromptu on the occasion, by the late John Valentine Scheid, doctor and professor of physic, of the university, may still be recollected. Viewing the flames, he exclaimed; *En mirum! mediis ardet Nicolaus in undis.*

The site of the buildings of the above convent is laid down in the beautiful plates accompanying the topographic description of Strasburg, published by Andrew Silbermann. These buildings, and the gardens belonging to them, were of vast circumference, comprehending all the space occupied by the botanic garden, the ordnance foundries, and part of the spot on which was afterwards erected the foundling hospital, now the school of industry.

It was at the time of the conflagration that the coffins deposited in the chapels of the church of St. Nicholas were removed to St. Thomas's. This was proved by the coffin of the above-mentioned Otto Lewis, count of Salm, being found in the second vault at St. Thomas's, when these sanctuaries of the dead were violated in the most scandalous manner, during the reign of terror, in the year 1793. It was of lead, as well as those of two other counts of Salm, Otto and John Philip, who were also generals in the Swedish service; the latter was killed in battle in the year 1638. The effects of the fire were still very visible on some of them, and hooks were discovered by which they had been drawn out of the flames. Hence it is extremely probable that the bodies just described may likewise have been removed from St. Nicholas, particularly as some half-burned bones were formerly found near them. Besides these, there were in the second vault at St. Thomas's, several other coffins of distinguished persons, which had been originally deposited there, as the Count de Linange, the lord of Ribeauville; and his consort, who still had a collar about her neck; a Count Dhaun, and a M. de Baer, a Courlandish gentleman. These were all violated like the others. Their ashes were disturbed for the sake of the lead and bronze coffins in which they reposed; whilst on the contrary the Count of Nassau, and the young lady, being enclosed only in humble wood coffins, escaped the barbarous ravages of rapacity. So true it is, that poverty is sometimes a protection against the insults of depredation.

Observations on Miscellaneous Subjects; religious, political, moral, literary, &c. By the late Professor Lichtenberg.

WHAT a difference it makes between pronouncing in my bed-room, those words of the 90th Psalm:—*Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting thou art God!* and in Westminster-abbey. Above me, venerable arches, where a sombre, melancholy light can scarcely penetrate the religious gloom; under my feet, the remnants of greatness, the ashes of kings; around me, the trophies of death! In my bed-chamber, these words have often edified me; from my infancy I never could repeat them without emotion: but in the Abbey, I experienced an inexpressibly awful, but not disagreeable, sensation: I felt the presence of the judge from whom I could not flee, even *on the wings of the morning*; I wept, not for grief or joy; they were tears of unbounded confidence in this omnipotent judge. O you who are ever conjecturing, and conjecture more than you read, imagine not that I describe these sensations in a fit of fashionable melancholy! I never could have read Young, if it had been the fashion to read him; and now, when it is the fashion to find fault with him, I still think him an admirable writer.

The house in which I lived had an old wooden staircase. I learned to distinguish the sound and tone of every stair, and likewise the step of each of my friends who came to see me; and I must confess, that I trembled whenever I heard the strange sound of an unknown foot ascending to my apartment.

I was guilty of a fault when a student, in my youth: I formed the plan of the edifice on too extensive a scale. The consequence was, that I could not complete the superstructure, nor even put a roof to it. At last, I found myself obliged to be contented with a few garrets, which I arranged as well as I could; but in bad weather I could not prevent the rain from penetrating into them. How many men have been in a similar situation!

I conceive, that as Kant's disciples always reproach their opponents with not understanding him, many of them think that Kant is in the right, because they comprehend his meaning. His manner of representing things is new, and deviates widely from the ordinary method, and when a person happens to comprehend it, he is strongly tempted to believe it is true, particularly as this system has zealous partisans. But it should not be forgotten, that it is not enough to comprehend a thing, in order to believe it to be true. I suppose that most, in their joy at understanding a highly abstract and very obscure system, imagine, in consequence, that it is completely demonstrated.

Euler says, in his second volume of *Letters on various Subjects of Natural Philosophy*, that it would thunder and lighten equally the same, if there was not a creature on earth for the lightning to fall upon. It is an idea that appears very common; I must, however, confess that I could never rightly comprehend it. It always seems to me as if the idea *to be* was borrowed from our faculty of thought; and that if there were no sensible and rational creatures, nothing else would exist. However absurd this may appear, and though I should doubtless be laughed at, if I were publicly to avow such an opinion, yet I consider the faculty of being capable of forming such a conjecture as one of the most extraordinary qualifications of the human mind. This is likewise applicable to my metempsycosis. On that subject, I think, or rather I feel, many things that I am incapable of expressing, from the poverty of language, and because they are above the human understanding. God grant this way of thinking may not some day turn my brain. I am convinced at least, that if I attempted to write on the subject the world would think me mad, and therefore I am silent. It would be as impossible to speak on it as to play upon the violin the ink-spots that are on my table.

The greatest inconsistency that the human mind can be reproached with, is certainly that of having permitted *reason* to be subjected to the yoke of a book. Nothing can be imagined more absurd, and this instance alone proves what a miserable creature is man *in concreto*, that is, enclosed in this two-legged phial, composed of earth, salt, and water. If it ever were possible for reason to rule with absolute sway, the man must be hanged who should undertake to refute the Copernican system on the authority of a book. Because it is asserted in a book *this comes from God*, that is no proof that the thing actually does come from him, but that our reason proceeds from God is obvious, let the word *God* be understood as it may.

There are actually many people who read merely to keep themselves from thinking.

I wish I could construct canals in my head to promote the internal commerce with my ideas, but they remain there by hundreds in a heap, and are of no use to any body.

GENEALOGY.

Earl Fitzwilliam

THE founder of this family is said to have been Sir William Fitzwilliam, who accompanied the Duke of Normandy in his invasion of England, in quality of Marshal of his army; and so signalised himself in the battle of Hastings, that the Conqueror bestowed upon him a *scarf* from his own arm, which he wore in that battle, and which to this day continues in the family. From the time of the Normans, the history of families is ascertained with tolerable accuracy; we will, therefore, fix at that period the ancestor of the present Earl.

The family continued fertile in great and illustrious men, through many generations. They served their king with an honourable loyalty, and their country with a generous valour, but as yet they had not been advanced beyond the rank of knighthood. Selection is as much the province of the genealogist as of the poet; we shall dismiss, therefore, all notice of every former Sir John, and Sir Thomas, and pass onward to Sir William Fitzwilliam, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a man who may reasonably occupy a few lines in the family history.

Queen Elizabeth granted a patent for establishing a university in Ireland, passed Dec. 29, 1591. To this institution Sir William contributed a large sum of money, and was so eager to forward its erection, that it was made fit for the reception of students in two years. This is the '*proudest feather of honour*' with which the cap of ancestry can be decked. Let it be considered, that this foundation, which Sir William helped over the threshold of life, and cherished during a rickety infancy, was no other than Trinity College, Dublin; a foundation from which have issued the most illustrious men of any age, and which can rank in the number of its worthies, the names of Swift, Berkeley, Molineux, Usher, and lastly, Edmund Burke. Sir William's coat of arms was fixed over the gate of the new college, to perpetuate the memory of so great a benefactor.

Elizabeth, to shew her confidence in his fidelity, entrusted him with a charge, which might be well supposed to put it to its proof; it was, in fact, to be partner in a tyranny, which stains the annals of a reign, but for that, the brightest which ever shone in English history. Sir William was appointed by her majesty, Constable of Fotheringay Castle, and charged with the custody of Mary Queen of Scots. But the unpleasantness of the office was softened to the unhappy captive by the humanity of the man; a duty so greatly odious, was administered with a signal humanity. The morning before Mary was beheaded, she presented him with the picture of her son, King James the First, which is still preserved in the family of the present Earl. These trusts and employments are strong testimonies of his integrity and talents. Queen Elizabeth never trusted twice, where she was once deceived in a minister of state. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Sidney, of Penshurst, in Kent, sister to Sir Henry Sidney, and to Frances, Countess of Sussex, the foundress of Sidney College, Cambridge, and aunt to the illustrious Sir Philip Sidney, one of the worthies of England. Thus it appears that this ancient family, in many of its different branches, has always maintained a connection with learning and learned men.

King James the First bestowed a peerage upon the representative of this family, in 1620. Sir William, grandson of his illustrious ancestor, was created Lord Fitzwilliam, Baron of Liffer, otherwise Liford, in Ireland. This nobleman died, and was forgotten. William, the third Baron of Liford, was created, in 1717, Viscount of Miltown, and Earl Fitzwilliam of the county of Tyrone.

John, the second Earl was remarkable for little ; William, the third Earl, for nothing. He died August 9, 1756 ; and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the fourth and present Earl, who was born May 30, 1748 ; married July 11, 1770, to Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, youngest daughter to William, Earl of Besborough ; and has issue, a son and heir, born May 4, 1786.

His Lordship's name and titles are, William Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Miltown, Lord Fitzwilliam, Baron of Lifford, Earl Fitzwilliam of Norborough, and Viscount and Baron of Milton.

Lord Fitzwilliam was, from early age, destined to a station of activity ; and, in pursuit of this design, was placed in the best training for it. He was sent to Eton at the age of twelve. It has often been observed, that an age no sooner becomes distinguished for one remarkable genius, than the spark of emulation is communicated through the whole train of society, and others start up at the same period. Great men, indeed, have always flourished in a group. This was the case in Athens, under the administration of Pericles ; at Rome, during the reign of Augustus ; in France, under Louis the Fourteenth ; and in England, under Anne and George the First. What is true with the world in general, is no less so in its miniature—public schools. Under Busby, the most eminent poets and statesmen of any age, were educated ; and as their talents were first known to have blossomed in Westminster school, there can be no question but they all contributed to form one another ; and thus each became a partner in the other's fame. This remark may be extended to Eaton school, during the period in which Lord Fitzwilliam was a member of it ; Charles Fox, and a number of illustrious men were his contemporaries, and the brightest assemblage of abilities was, at that time, known to grace this ancient foundation. Whether this nobleman gave any signal proof of abilities, we are at a loss to know ; but of the talents which recommend a boy to notice in a public school, he does not appear to be possessed. His powers are rather solid than brilliant, and those who are experienced in the education of youth, need not be informed, how often the former are mistaken for dullness, and the latter for genius. Though heir to a most ample fortune, and under very little restraint, his Lordship was distinguished for an early industry in the pursuit of knowledge, an enlargement of mind, and a liberality of thinking, which, to the credit of learning, are rarely the qualities of an illiterate man. At the time in which he entered the world as a public character, the Marquis of Rockingham had become the professed patron of Mr. Burke, whom he had seated in parliament for one of his boroughs. Lord Fitzwilliam cultivated an intimacy with this distinguished statesman, and was formed under him as a political character. Mr. Burke was, at this time, the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons, and Fox, equally with the nephew of his patron, was his pupil in oratory and politics.

It is a celebrated anecdote of Genghis Kan, that being asked by one of the Bramins of his religion, when he was born ; he replied, " At the battle of Lamoul." It may be necessary to remark, that at the period of the question, the prince was advanced in life, and that the battle of Lamoul had been fought by him but ten years before the enquiry of the Bramin. But the true, though rude, greatness of this barbarian conqueror, refused to consider the commencement of his life any other than that of his glory, and was desirous of sinking into oblivion, the time which he had not distinguished by any actions worthy of himself. The moral included in this anecdote should not escape the notice of the biographer of an illustrious character. Being now present to our memory, we shall pass over the early, and less interesting part of the public course of Earl Fitzwilliam, and hasten to the scene in which he becomes a more prominent, and a more important, actor.

It is needless to recal the attention of our readers to the detail of the ever-memorable administration of the Marquis of Rockingham. It was the peculiar characteristic of this ministry, that the party was held together by the double tye of public principles and private friendship. No minister was ever so much beloved, not only by his immediate friends, but by the remotest underling of his party, as the Marquis of Rockingham. The happy effect of this was seen through every department of the government; the confidence of the people immediately followed the union of the ministry. With this powerful instrument, a general popularity, opposition disappeared, and the Marquis of Rockingham will ever be recorded as the only minister who, not only without the support of the court, but in defiance of secret counteraction, maintained himself by his private worth, and governed rather as the steward of the people, than the instrument of the court.

During this period, Earl Fitzwilliam, as the nephew of the Marquis, and already in the House of Lords, took an active part, and was considered as of equal constancy, and equal ability. The Marquis of Rockingham had scarcely given the first fruits of his administration, and in these the rich earnest of the future harvest, than a sudden death called him to the well earned reward of an active life.

That our readers may understand, with suitable perspicuity, the nature of the administration which succeeded, and in which Earl Fitzwilliam appears in the opposition, they must recal to their memory the component parts of the Rockingham administration. The first, and most numerous division of the party which united under the Marquis, was that of the whole body of the whigs, a faction which still retained their ancient name, and in certain maxims, and a species of constitutional jealousy, something of their ancient principles. The second component part of this predominant party was the flying squadron of the Court, those who follow every minister, and remain with him till called off by his successor. The third was the party of Lord Shelburn, a party formed by private friendship, and a community upon some principles which they considered of more importance than what perhaps belonged to them.

During the life of the Marquis all slighter differences were sunk in the general conformity of the common and greater principles. Though the Marquis had been forced upon the Court by the popular voice, the party, properly called the Court party, were compelled to support him, or interrupt the machine of government. The numerous division of the whigs equally loved him as a friend, and obeyed him as the most incorruptible of their leaders. The party of the Earl of Shelburn were contented to share the honours which they could not exclusively possess.

But the death of the Marquis terminated the union of the party. The Court, still under the influence of the old principles of the double cabinet, seized the opportunity, and to recover its full authority over its minister, and to render him what it was thought the constitution intended him, the immediate servant of the crown, resolved to make its own choice. But the question was, how this was to be effected in the face of a party who still existed, except with the loss of its head in undiminished force. Should the choice of the court fall upon any one who was not a member of this predominant party, the opposition of the latter, seconded by their general popularity, would be more than he could support. On the contrary, should the object of their selection be any one of the prevailing party, his confidence in the support of these powerful allies, would render him wholly independent upon the court. In this situation a happy policy occurred, that of dividing the party, by bestowing the vacant trust upon that one of themselves, whom they wished to succeed the Marquis. The Earl of Shelburn thus became minister. The thought was happy, and had its full success. The whole

body of the whigs, in disgust of the choice, passed, under the Duke of Portland as their leader, into opposition. The court party alone, and his private friends, remained with Lord Shelburn. Earl Fitzwilliam was amongst the number of the seceders, and his opinion of the Earl of Shelburn, as a minister, stands upon record. "Does the King need a confessor, and a master of the ceremonies, and would he unite them in one, let him choose the Earl of Shelburn, I know no one who can quibble more logically, or bow more gracefully."

It was this policy of the court which irritated the ex-party of the Marquis to form the celebrated coalition with the friends of Lord North. The Earl of Shelburn was compelled to retreat before this united phalanx. The Duke of Portland was placed at the head of administration, and Mr. Fox and Lord North were recalled. The activity of Earl Fitzwilliam, in these changes, is sufficiently evident from the single circumstance, that in the celebrated India Bill of Mr. Fox the first place was set aside for this nobleman. It is needless to say, that the consequence of this bill was the immediate dismissal of the ministry. It will scarcely be believed, that it was the ruin of the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam in the county of Yorkshire.

From this period to the era of the French revolution Earl Fitzwilliam remained in opposition with Mr. Fox. The terror excited by this concussion in the moral world rallied the greater part of the old whigs to the standard of government, and where all was endangered, the slighter interest of party was forgotten. Lord Fitzwilliam was amongst those who seceded from the party of Mr. Fox.

In the year 1794 Earl Fitzwilliam accepted the lieutenancy of Ireland. The most powerful faction, in the court interest of this kingdom, was that of the Beresfords. Lord Fitzwilliam listened to the public clamour, and dismissed them. The consequence was the secret machinations of the latter, and the speedy recal of the Earl. The English, however, were justly alarmed at what the Earl appeared to have at heart, the immediate and absolute admission of the Catholics to all privileges of the Protestants.

Upon the dismissal of the Duke of Norfolk, the express command of the king induced him to accept the lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

If such has been the public activity of Earl Fitzwilliam, the private life of no nobleman more merits the most unlimited praise of the biographer. The Earl possesses great estates from his ancestors: it is his just boast that he spends them in a manner which becomes his rank. In a kingdom celebrated for hospitality, as its national and most prominent characteristic, the Earl was ever considered as the most hospitable, and if his departure were attended by such general regret of the people of Ireland, it is to be imputed, perhaps, as much to the splendid elegance of his household, as to his principles of public spirit.

Such magnificence may be supposed to require no ordinary resources. Yet it is the praise of Lord Fitzwilliam, that his tenants, in the several degrees, live in proportionate plenty with himself. It is well known, that the general poverty of the Irish peasantry must be imputed, amongst other causes, to the policy of the great landlords, who, in order to make the most of their lands, let it in the first place to agents: these agents, or middlemen, let it out again to other agents under themselves, and of course with some increase of profits; and this practice is so far extended, that the land seldom reaches the farmer, or real cultivator of the soil, till after ten or more of these subinjeudgments. Earl Fitzwilliam justly reprobates this system; his tenants hold immediately of themselves, and are said to be amongst the most opulent of the kingdom.

EITEA IITEPOENTA—or COLLEGE HOURS.

No. V.

Translation of the Chorus at the End of the Second Act of the Hecuba of Euripides.

YE breezes, mild and gentle gales,
Whose breath propitious fills the swelling
sail,
And bids the vessel swiftly glide
Thro' angry seas, and stem the stubborn
tide;
O! whither, whither will ye bear me hence,
To haughty power a slave, and lawless in-
solence?

Will ye, alas! in Doric lands
Subject me to some haughty Greek's com-
mands?

Or waft me to the fertile coast
Of Pthia, where in wandering mazes lost,
Apidanus pours forth his silver floods
Thro' meads of verdant hue, and shadowy
darkling woods.

Or must I to the isle repair,
Sacred to Latona's care,

Where verdant laurels, and the lofty pine,
Their friendly shades and blooming branches
join,
And with the youthful choir's united lays,
Raise the chaste voice in fair Diana's praise.

For lofty Athens must I part,
To shade the curious vest with nicest art;
To paint Minerva's glorious car,
Adorn the tapestry with scenes of war,
Or point the forked bolt with flaming rage,
On Titans hurl'd, that durst heaven's awful
king engage.

See blazing fires from hapless Ilion rise,
While clouds of circling smoke obscure the
skies;
O dire distress! why only am I left,
Of children, parents, brethren, all bereft,
Why thus reserved a prey for lawless hands,
To drag the galling chain far hence in foreign
lands?

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF MEDICI.

The works of Roscoe, Noble, and others, have lately turned the attention of the public to this illustrious family. The character of Cosmo de Medici appears nevertheless not to have been well described; though, as the founder of the family, curiosity has almost been exhausted upon whatever related to him. There was a singular resemblance in the character of Cosmo with that of Leo the tenth. Machiavel, in the eighth book of his Florentine History, thus describes him:—" He was one of the wisest and gravest men of his time in Italy, but he would now and then play the fool egregiously, and was so much given to jesters, and childish sports, that any one who considered his gravity on one part, and his folly and levity on the other, would almost assert that there were two distinct persons in him." The character of Lorenzo de Medici was not thus compounded; but Leo the tenth was as remarkable for his patronage of the learning and learned men of his age, as for his encouragement of buffoonery, and the lowest tribe of jesters. The verses of Pope will here strike the reader:—

" Not with more glee by hands pontific crown'd,
With scarlet hats, wide waving, circling round;
Rome in her capitol saw Querno sit,
Thron'd on seven hills the antichrist of wit."

This Querno was a most execrable poet, who hearing the encouragement given by Leo the tenth to men of letters, presented himself before the Pope, and recited twenty thousand verses of his poem Alexias. Leo, to make a jest of him, promoted him to the honour of the laurel. He rode upon an elephant to the capitol, and in the presence of the Pope and Court was installed in his office.

DILETTANTI.

In Spon's voyages is the following curious relation:—" Vaillant, an indefatigable collector of medals, who was accustomed to assert (what some of our antiquaries even assert at this day) that he could judge of the antiquity of a medal, or old coin, by its taste, on his voyage from the Levant

was pursued by a Corsair, and in danger of being boarded. Fearful of losing the fruits of his industry he swallowed twenty gold medals; but apprehension, as usual, over-rating its danger, the ship escaped by the springing up of a wind, and Vailant, with his medals in his belly, came safe to land. He applied to the physicians, who advised purgations and vomits, but he chose neither. At length he applied to his friend Dufour, a celebrated physician and antiquary. Dufour, learning the value of the medals, instantly bid for them, paid down the money on the spot, and was bound to recover them at his own cost. Whether he proceeded by purgations or vomits it is uncertain, but it is related that he recovered them, to the no small pleasure of his friend, and the boundless joy of himself.

ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH PILLORY.

The jurisprudence of Italy has been deservedly praised. The English have borrowed from it what relates to the punishment of the pillory, but, improving upon the plan, have extended it beyond its original design. At Padua, in Italy, they have a stone, called the stone of *turpitude*, near the Senate-house, where spendthrifts, and such as disclaim their debts, sit with their backs bare, that this example of disgrace may deter others from incurring vain expenses, or borrowing more than they can pay. The reader need not be told, that the old civilians appointed guardians to a man convicted of any notorious act of prodigality, in the same manner as if he was an infant; and even by the common law of this kingdom, as it now stands, the family of a spendthrift has a right to petition the Chancellor to put guardians over him, and there is no doubt but the learned president of that court of equity would be puzzled how to dismiss the cause.

FOLLIES OF THE LEARNED.

To any one conversant with the human mind it is no matter of astonishment how often extremes are seen to meet, and learning and folly, in the words of the logicians, become almost convertible terms. Who would have expected to have found in so learned a man as Ernestus Burgravius, a disciple of Paracelsus, a weakness which would have disgraced an idiot? This writer has published a discourse, in which he specifies a lamp to be made of man's blood, which being chemically prepared, and kept forty days in a glass, will shew all the accidents of his life. But what is most wonderful, he adds, that the lamp dies with the party, *cum homine perit et evanescit*; the lamp and the man, from whom the blood is taken, perish together. The same author has another curious discourse, in which he insists on the possibility of curing most diseases by transferring them from a man to a beast, by drawing blood from one and applying it to the other. This transference of disorders it has been attempted to revive in modern times: independent of the folly, there was too much unnatural cruelty in the design to have desired its success.

PASQUINADES.

M. de Lolme has observed, that if in the most absolute monarchy of the East, a certain receptacle should be appointed for every man's thought, which should be held sacred from the violence of power, and daily opened for the information of every subject, such a practice would not fail to introduce a progressive liberty into the most arbitrary governments. The custom of hanging the statue of Pasquin, at Rome, with satires and lampoons, was a great check to the enormities of the court. Adrian the sixth was so greatly offended at the abuse of this liberty, that he commanded the statue to be thrown into the Tiber, and was only dissuaded from his design by a *bon mot* of Ludovicus Suessanus, who told him if he threw the statue into the

the river, the ashes of Pasquin would turn to frogs in the bottom, and croak worse and louder than before.

ORIGINAL EPIGRAM.

Oxford, so long for arts and science fam'd, or bell-peal'd, the
The muses' seat, and justly too, is nam'd;
For they, in imitation of the great,
But seldom deign to see their country seat.

MILITARY JOURNALS.

From the days of Cæsar to the campaign in Egypt every officer has considered it a prescriptive right to publish the history of his marches and his counter marches, his wheelings to the right, and shifting to the left. Had these gentlemen imitated the excellence of their military model, had they adopted his eloquence with the other characteristics of his manner, no one could have objected to the voluminous size of their works. But, according to the usual style of all imitators, they have left every thing of this kind far behind them. From the days of Cæsar to the present period but one historian can be produced, who has so described the events of a war as to render them intelligible to his readers. This is the much-neglected Hare. In his history of Gustavus, the latter campaigns of this monarch are described in a manner which must render them intelligible, and as it were present to the fancy of every reader. Such are the justly celebrated descriptions of the passage of the Lech, and the battle in which Gustavus lost his life. The ground, the important objects, are present to the imagination. We appear to see the circular bend of the river Lech, the course of the river from north to south, the army of Gustavus upon the east bank, and that of Tilly upon the western. The marsh upon the side of the river opposite to Gustavus, and after the narrow breadth of the marsh, the rising ground for about three hundred yards, and the wood at the extremity of it, in which the army of Tilly was lodged, are described in colours of equal vivacity and effect. Hare, as he informs us, had visited the ground, and it is not difficult to believe him. The battle of Lech should be pointed out to the historians of campaigns as a model for military narrative. In the pages of these gentlemen the battle of Alexandria has been fought over and over again, yet are their readers equally incapable of giving a clear account of it. It is well observed by Swift, that no one describes the operations of an art so ill as its peculiar artists. The confused narrative of some of these military journals would tempt one to extend this remark to all military authors.

ARABIAN PHYSICIANS.

In the earlier times of the Arabian history a singular custom appears to have prevailed with regard to physicians. The physician was always the first officer in the court, but his elevation was not purchased without the utmost danger. In any disease of the monarch the physician undertook his cure at his own peril; if the monarch died, (unless upon the termination of the period usually assigned for man's life) the physician lost his head. If the monarch was cured, the physician either acquired or lost his place.

ORIGINAL EPIGRAMATIC SONNET OF SIR C. HANBURY WILLIAMS.

Tell Chloe, when she says I boast,	Tell Phillis, when she says I burn,
What she would fain conceal,	For rivals bright as she,
'Tis lest her beauty should be lost	That not for Phillis should I burn
Her favours I reveal.	But through variety—
Tell Daphne, when she doubts my love,	Tell her, but whom I know not yet,
And fears her power lost,	That shall these vows engage,
To her alone I'll constant prove,	'Tis prudent to provide the net,
Who trusts to me the most.	But wiser still the cage.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

WYATT v. MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

Taking Security of the agent of the original Debtor.—The facts of this case as they appeared on a former trial were, that the plaintiff had been employed to do certain work by the defendant. When completed he sent in his bill to Mr. Hunt, the Marquis's steward, from whom he received a draft on his own banker, and gave in return a receipt in the name of the defendant. Upon presenting the draft, payment was refused; it was in consequence returned by the plaintiff, who without making any representation on the subject to the defendant accepted of Hunt another draft, payable in twenty-one days. Of this payment was refused likewise, and Hunt became insolvent. The plaintiff at length applied to the defendant, who refused payment on the ground that Hunt at the time had a considerable balance in his hands, out of which he might have paid the plaintiff's demand; and that by his having accepted the security of Hunt, even after his first draft had been dishonoured, without applying to the defendant, he had substituted Hunt for his debtor, instead of the defendant, and had discharged the latter. Lord Ellenborough C. J. being of that opinion, a verdict had been given for the defendant.

Gibbs on a former day moved for a new trial, admitting that the conclusion drawn at the trial might have been true, if it had appeared that the defendant had sustained any injury by the want of communication to him from the plaintiff of the non-payment of Hunt's draft; as if it had been shewn that between the time of the plaintiff's giving his receipt and the time of Hunt's absconding in the defendant's debt, the defendant had come to any settlement with Hunt upon the supposition that the plaintiff's demand had been satisfied: but no such evidence was given: and the onus probandi lay on the defendant to shew how he had been injured by the plaintiff's omission. A rule nisi was accordingly granted: and without farther argument,

Lord Ellenborough Ch. J. said that there must be a new trial; for on revising his note of the evidence, it did not appear that the defendant was in any way prejudiced by his steward having given his own security to the plaintiff, and taken the latter's receipt. That if it had appeared that the defendant had in the interval inspected the steward's accounts, and had in any manner dealt differently with him on the supposition that this demand had been satisfied as the receipt importeth, no doubt the defendant would have been discharged; for it was clear that Hunt had sufficient money of the defendant's in his hands to answer the demand.—Rule absolute.

THE KING v. JUSTICES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

Appeal on stopping up a Road.—On the 2nd of December, 1800, two justices made an order for turning part of a highway, in the liberty of Bilston, in Staffordshire. No appeal to the quarter sessions having been lodged till the Easter Sessions, 1802; the court adjourned it for want of sufficient notice. At the following July sessions the court discharged the order made at the former sessions, for entering and adjourning the appeal, on the ground that it had been preferred too late. In consequence it had been moved on a former day, and a rule had been obtained by the defendants to shew cause why a writ of Mandamus should not be issued requiring them at the next general quarter sessions, to receive and enter the appeal as from the sessions when first lodged, and to proceed accordingly. This was founded on affidavits which likewise stated no formal information had been given the appellants of the old road having been stopped up by the magistrates' order till three days prior to the appeal being

lodged. The grievance of which they complained was that their distance from a certain town in the neighbourhood had been increased one third of a mile by the alteration.

The counsel in support of the rule were called upon by the court to shew how this case differed from that of the *King against the justices of Pembrokeshire.*

Gibbs, Touchet, and Ryder shortly urged the same arguments which had been adduced in that case in support of the rule for the mandamus; stating that the appeal clause, s. 19, of the stat. 13. Geo. 3. c. 78. would be wholly nugatory, unless it were construed to give the appeal to the party grieved at the next sessions *after notice* of the order; the order itself not being a matter of publicity. That here there was not even that evidence of general notoriety of the order having been made which there was in the case referred to; but the parties grieved were wholly taken by surprise: and the appeal was lodged at the very next sessions *after notice* of the order and of the grievance, which was not done in that case.

Lord Ellenborough Ch. J. 'Whatever hardships the parties grieved may labour under in this case, we can only follow the directions of the statute, which has expressly limited the appeal to be made to "the next quarter sessions after such order made or proceeding had," &c. Now it is attempted to substitute the words "after notice of such order made;" in lieu of the words in the statute "after such order made;" but they are different things, and the legislature having made use of the latter words, we cannot say that the appeal may be made at the next quarter sessions *after notice* of the order. It is however a case of great grievance and hardship where the interests of parties are thus invaded by an order made behind their backs; and may be a good ground to apply to parliament for a revision of the clause of appeal; but we cannot remedy the abuse.'

Lawrence J. 'In the case referred to we held that the words ("after such order made) or proceeding had as aforesaid," upon which latter words stress was laid, meant something the same as *order*; some proceeding before the magistrates, as that on the writ of *ad quod damnum*, and not any act done in execution of the order. The defect which gives rise to the grievance complained of is in the statute itself.'

Le Blanc J. 'What is now contended for is that the parties grieved, not having received notice of the order till a short time before last *Easter* sessions, were in time to lodge their appeal at that sessions, though the order had been made so long before: but it is impossible that can be the meaning of the act; for in the case of a public highway, all the King's subjects may be said to be interested, and to have a right to appeal against an order for stopping it up: and therefore if the right of appeal were to depend on personal notice of the order to the appellant, there never would be an end of the time for appealing; though it is clear the legislature meant that at a certain period the question should be at rest.'—*Per Curiam.*—Rule discharged.

BOUHET v. KITTOE.

Affidavit.—*Foreigners may describe place of abode in their own country.* The plaintiff made an affidavit to hold the defendant to bail for 440*l.* which appeared to be sworn at *Plymouth* on the 31st of *August* 1802, and in which the plaintiff described himself as *Louis Bouhet, of L'Orient, in the department of Morbihan, native of St. Foy, in the department of La Gironde, in the Republic of France*: on which Lawes obtained a rule nisi on a former day for discharging the defendant out of custody on filing common bail, for want of a proper addition of the plaintiff in this country. The rule of *c. 41, Mich. 15. Car. 2.* requiring the addition of the party making an affidavit, requires in general terms "the true place of abode and true addition" of the deponent. But as this was intended to enable the defendant to discover

discover who the plaintiff was, and his place of abode, that would be defeated if it were sufficient for the party making the affidavit, who must be in this country at the time, to give his foreign place of residence: and here it appears that the plaintiff was at Plymouth when the affidavit was sworn, and could therefore have given a more certain description of himself, and more conformable to the truth.

Gibbs and Dampier shewed cause a few days since, and insisted on the propriety of the plaintiff's description of his place of abode, which was as stated in his affidavit. He had landed at Plymouth for the sole purpose of making the affidavit; and therefore that could no more be considered his place of abode than a place on the road through which a person passes in travelling. They insisted that this manner of description was not only more consonant to truth and the real meaning of the rule, but warranted by the common practice in similar cases.

The Court were at first of opinion that the description was not sufficiently within the meaning of the rule of court; considering that as the affidavit appeared to be sworn at Plymouth, the plaintiff might have had a temporary residence there, sufficient to warrant a description of his place of abode in this country. The case was therefore desired to stand over for farther consideration; and on its being again mentioned, and the fact not being disputed that the plaintiff had no domicile at Plymouth, but only landed there for a temporary purpose, the Rule was discharged.

VETERINARY ART.

OF THE DISEASE OF THE FEET, CALLED FOUNDERED.

WHEN a horse is first attacked with this disorder, he shews great restlessness, is hot and feverish, heaves much at the flanks, breathes quick, has a quick strong pulse, and groans much when moved; at the same time he shews symptoms of the most violent pain, sometimes in one, but more frequently in both fore feet; for which reason he lies down much; but when forced to move forward he draws himself together as it were into a heap, by bringing forward his hind feet almost under his shoulders, in order to keep the weight of his body as much as possible from resting upon his fore feet. In stepping forward he sets his heel down first as if afraid of touching the ground. To this last symptom particular attention should be paid, as it may thence be concluded with certainty that the chief seat of the disorder is in the feet. The hoofs are at the same time extremely hot, and if water be thrown upon them they dry instantly: in pulling off the shoes the horse shews great uneasiness upon the least twist or pressure upon any part of the foot, and great unwillingness to support the weight of his body upon the other foot, especially when both are alike affected.

The principle cause of this disease is universally allowed to be too violent exercise, as riding very hard upon stony grounds and turnpike roads, and young horses are most liable to it. It may also be occasioned by unequal pressure upon the internal parts of the foot, from the concave or hollow form of the shoes. Either or both of these causes combined, especially when a horse is of a plethoric or full habit of body, and not accustomed to violent exercise, occasion this disease in a greater or less degree.

From the symptoms attending it, and the effects it afterwards produces on the feet, this disease, in its first stage, appears to be an inflammation of the internal parts of the feet, arising from violent exercise, which occasions a more than ordinary determination of the blood to the feet. Hence arises that rapid circulation of the blood in the vessels within the hoof, which frequently terminates in a rupture of these vessels, and a consequent extravasation

vasation of the blood, and in some cases a total separation of the horny substance of the hoof from the aponeurotic fibres upon the fore part of the coffin bone; whilst in others, where it has been less violent, a concretion or growing together of the parts within the hoof has taken place, so as to appear upon dissection one solid mass, and infallibly produces lameness.

This disease proves still more violent, and indeed sometimes fatal, if the horse has been allowed to stand in cold water when his feet are over-heated. Thus a saddle horse, after being rode very hard, was turned loose into a stable-yard all over sweat; he went immediately to the pond, where he was suffered to stand a considerable time in very cold weather: a few hours afterwards he was seized with a most violent fever, and a great pain in his fore feet: he lay upon the litter for some days in the greatest agony, and at last both his hoofs dropped off in consequence of the mortification occasioned in the parts by the application of cold water, which rendered him entirely useless.

From what has been said of this disease, it is evident, that as the circulation is greatly increased, and the current of blood chiefly determined towards the fore feet, attended with symptoms of the most violent pain, we may thence conclude that there is an inflammation in these parts. The cure must therefore be attempted by first diminishing the circulation of the blood, giving cooling salts internally, glisters, an opening diet, and plenty of diluting liquor four or five times a day; emollient poultices should be applied warm all round the hoofs, in order to soften them, and to keep up a free and equal perspiration. The horse's shoes should be kept easy upon his feet, but by no means pare the sole or frog to that excess which is commonly done in cases of this kind. Only the hardened surface of the sole or frog ought to be cleaned away, that the poultice may produce the desired effect, by increasing the perspiration through the pores. All kinds of greasy or oily applications to the hoofs must be avoided.

In all violent inflammations nothing more contributes to give immediate relief than plentiful and timely bleeding. This operation ought by no means to be neglected, or too long delayed; for in cases of this nature, although the fever may be so far overcome by strength of constitution, or prevented by medicines, from destroying the life of the animal; yet its effects will ever afterwards remain, and consequently the horse will be lame for life. But in order to form a proper judgment when this operation may be necessary, attention must be paid to the pulse, the knowledge of which is of the utmost importance to the practice of farriery, and should be generally studied, as it is the only criterion by which we can be directed, when bleeding is necessary, or when it ought to be avoided. But when this operation is neglected, and the cure is first attempted by rowels, &c. it is a long time before a proper suppuration takes place, on account of the violence of the fever. Sometimes even instead of suppurating they turn into a gangrene, by which many horses lose their lives. But at all events, before the rowels could have any effect, even allowing they were to suppurate in the common time, (which is about three days) the inflammation within the hoof will by that time have taken place, and its consequences will follow, to the ruin of the feet, and of course the loss of the horse.

The manner in which a horse walks or stands upon his fore parts, when affected with this disorder, has induced many practitioners to conclude that the shoulders are affected; hence they say, that a horse is foundered in the body, and that drains, such as rowels, are the only proper remedies. But even admitting there was a stiffness over the whole body, which is frequently the case in the beginning of inflammatory fevers, bleeding ought to be employed as the first necessary step towards the cure.

When a horse recovers from this disease, so as to be able to walk, in going forward he throws out his legs well before him, but draws them backward before he puts his feet to the ground, setting the heel down first, with great caution, on which part he principally rests, the toe bending upwards a little. From this circumstance only we may judge with certainty even at a distance, by seeing a horse walk, whether he has ever been foundered.

DRAMA.

Remarks on the MARRIAGE PROMISE, a Comedy, performed for the first time at Drury Lane, on the 16th of April. Written by Mr. Allingham.

COMEDY, according to the just definition of dramatic criticism, should be an imitation of an action in common life. It is unnecessary to add, that action, in the dramatic sense of the word, does not mean any single incident, but a series of incidents, concurring to produce a certain end, and therefore each of them being a member of the same action. Action, in a word, in this sense, must be considered as a species of moral machinery, and the greater or less incidents, as greater or less wheels, concurring in the main design.

It will immediately appear from this definition, what is to be understood by the critical rule, that the action should be one. In a word, nothing more is meant by this unity of action, than that a certain point or catastrophe should be proposed, and that every scene in the comedy should bear an evident relation, should have an evident concurrence, to promote this main design, this fixed point.

Such were the rules by which the ancient drama was governed, and such, with a few slight deviations, are the rules to which criticism subjects the comedies of the present day. Of these deviations, the chief is the introduction of episodes into the main plot, an artifice unknown to the strictness of the ancient drama. It is certain, however, that, unlike other changes, the introduction of the episode is, doubtless, an improvement; it gives more variety to the scene, and is one of those circumstances which constitute the superiority of the modern drama, with regard to the fable at least, over the ancient. But the episode should still bear some relation, should still have some concurrence with the purpose of the main piece. The episode is a branch, and its union with the parent stock should still be visible.

If such are the rules of the modern drama, with regard to the fable, i. e. that the story should be natural; and the progress of the action, from the commencement of the comedy to its final purpose, the developement, or production of the catastrophe, should be such as not to contradict probability; it is a rule of equal strictness, with regard to the manners and sentiments, that both should be those of common life. It is needless to say, that the characters, manners, and sentiments, should all bear a mutual, and evident relation, not only to each other, but to the purpose of the comedy.

It is a subject of no slight regret to us, than in our examination of this comedy, we find it to deviate so much from these established rules of the drama. We understand it to have proceeded from the pen of Mr. Allingham;—we cannot say we know any thing of this gentleman, and therefore our remarks will, at least, have the merit of impartiality. There is something, however, of partiality always adherent to a good-natured critic of a dramatic author, for as the purpose of the latter is so immediately that of general amusement, it is impossible, in the goodness of his general intention, not to feel some tenderness for him, though he may have missed his point. But critical justice will not admit us to pass over every defect in silence. It was well said by an equally eminent and good-humoured judge, that

that when he felt inclined to pardon a criminal, he recalled to his mind what the public might suffer from his lenity. The dramatic critic might sometimes pardon the stupid author, if he did not recall to his mind the tortured audience of which himself is one.

The slightest review of the fable of this comedy, is sufficient for the discovery of its defects. The incidents which are supposed to have preceded the opening of the play are as follow: —Mr. Merton, a character who dies before the commencement of the comedy, has been formerly married to Mrs. Howard, and has had a son by her, George Howard. For some reason or other, they are separated, and old Merton marries a second wife, though his first is living. Upon the death of old Merton, his estates pass to his son by his second wife, young Merton. Old Merton, however, leaves a sealed paper upon his death, informing his son that he had been formerly married, but saying nothing farther. Such is the situation of things, when the comedy opens with the arrival of young Merton, to take possession of his estates.

It is almost needless to remark, the gross folly, and glaring improbability, of this situation. In a country like England, it is not usual, except amongst that class which usually produces the felons at the Old Bailey, to marry one wife, whilst the other is living. It is still less probable, that old Merton should thus reveal, by a sealed paper, upon his death, what he had so carefully concealed during his life. It cannot be from any motive of remorse, for it is not revealed in any manner which can lead to a reparation.

Of the reflections, or rather sentiments, of the comedy, it may be remarked in general, that they are formal and democratic. Of the manners it may be said with equal truth, that not one of the characters has any thing of the gentleman. There is a wide difference between the rampancy and coarse jollity of a city buck, and the more elegant mirth of rank and education; in other words, in genteel life. Sidney is as vile a gentleman as the modern drama can produce.

The character of young Merton has often been represented on the stage, and supported in the same manner with others of his class: his mouth is filled with common-place ethics, and the *saws* of ancient wisdom; and when he condescends to speak the language of common life, he measures it to the scale of a dull and hacknied morality; bursts out into inflated sentiments of wild generosity, and pronounces mere paraphrases of the ten commandments.

The character of Consols is equally unnatural, few men engage in romantic adventures for the mere view of parting with money which has been gained by the cupidity of trade; and this practice is little to be expected in the *bulls* and *bears* of Change Alley.

The progress, or rather plot, of the comedy, from its commencement to its development, in the discovery of Howard as the right heir, is very shallow. The only artifice is a fit of drunkenness, and a duel. By the first means young Merton is led to insult Mary, and thus to bring upon him a challenge from her lover, George Howard. By means of the duel, Jef-
fries, the steward of old Merton, is at length frightened into revealing the secret,—that George Howard and young Merton are brothers.

In this consists the whole plot of the play. It borrows its name from an incident equally trifling. Young Merton, to repair his insult, offers marriage to Mary—hence the marriage promise. Young Merton, the reader must know, is, at this period, in possession of ten thousand per annum; happening in a moment of intoxication to be guilty of a slight rudeness, he offers to repair it by marrying her. It must be confessed the reparation is sufficiently liberal.—When will our modern dramatists recal nature and probability to their mind?

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

*A Review of the Treaty of Amiens, as forming a new System of future Policy, that the Treaty was made upon the Principle of *Uti Possidetis*, rather than the *Status quo*; that it subverted the former federal System. What this federal System was. In what manner the Treaty subverted it. State of Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and France.*

IT is impossible to form a sufficient judgment upon our present situation, without taking a slight review of that which is now past—

The comparative state of Europe in the present and former period will exhibit a picture of no less general interest than importance.—The relations which produced and supported our ancient system, are now so wholly changed, and all their harmony with our former principles so totally lost, that the structure must fall with its foundation—‘ *Hic novus nascitur Ordo*’—The leading doctrine of modern politicians, the basis of all our treaties since the revolution to the present day, the Balance of Power, is now no more.—The map of Europe is indeed blotted, and its ancient divisions so confounded, and subdivided, so scrawled with cycles and epicycles, here a new republic, and there a new kingdom,—that according to the Italian proverb, ‘ We might in vain seek Rome upon her hills.’

It is the happy constitution of our nature, that the course of the moral and political system should be little less regular, than that of the physical machine itself.—The principles of reason are nothing less uniform than the laws of matter.—There are periods however in which this happy order is disturbed—Such are the revolutions of great states—The good or evil of such revolutions may appear to be confined to the state, the parent of these disorders; but such is the union of all into one great and general system, that the member cannot suffer without the sympathy of the body.—In the present state of European policy nothing can be partial.

It is impossible to enter into any comparison of our former and present system, without such reflections—The historian will not be here suspected of any ostentation of superior discernment; the remarks are such as must immediately occur, and must equally appeal to our reason as to our feeling:—A falling or a rising state, the ruin of ancient powers, and the rise of modern greatness, are images of too great magnitude, and too radiant colours, to escape the observation of the most thoughtless.

Such are the reflections to which the flights and reveries of the treaty of Amiens, and its immediate effects upon the former federal system of Europe, must lead. By that treaty the greatness of France, and the high fortune of its consul were at length established. As long as the spirit of this country continued the war, it might be considered in the hands, and therefore still within the caprice of chance—But it is now secured beyond her reach. It has gained its harbour, and has now nothing to do but to display its spoils, and enjoy its triumphs.

A detailed examination of this treaty is not within the subject of this chapter, and may appear not to belong to the historian of the present period. It is impossible, however, to understand the state of the country, without a frequent reference to the treaty of Amiens. The treaty, indeed, may be considered as the public law, which has established all the subsequent relations of the two states.

It was the most prominent characteristic of this treaty, that it is formed rather upon the principle of *uti possidetis* than upon that of the *status quo*—The *status quo*, or the principle of mutual restitution has been justly the favorite of modern politics; nor is it difficult to assign the cause of this preference; it is the effect of this principle, to restore every thing to its former situation, and

and thus to maintain the ancient and established system. For these reasons it has been the constant policy of Europe to establish this as the basis of all its treaties; and though the superior conquests of one of the belligerent powers might appear to entitle it to the benefit of the second principle, that of the *uti possidetis*, neither force nor mediation were spared by the neutral powers, to compel it to an acceptance of the former. Such for example was the conduct of this country with regard to Russia. If we examine all our treaties from the revolution to the present day, we shall find them, either in a greater or less degree, to bear the colours of this principle. It is from this cause, indeed, that our modern wars appear to have been followed by such few consequences.—The wars of Marlborough are thus only known as the origin of our national debt. The loss of a general battle, in the days of Greece and Rome, was followed by that of a kingdom; but had the system of modern policy existed in the time of Alexander, the battle of Issus would have been gained in vain—the conqueror must have signed a treaty, and have returned to Macedon with the barren laurel of victory. It is thus perhaps little argument against the treaty of Amiens, that nothing has been gained. It is the boast of the system of the present day, that war is made only that peace may follow.

It is replied, however, by the advocate of the treaty of Amiens, that though the *status quo* is doubtless the preferable principle, the *uti possidetis* must not be considered as wholly excluded. That it will not unfrequently happen, that one of the belligerent powers may not only have made superior conquests, but may have both the will and strength to retain them. This strength may consist either in its own resources, or in the relative weakness of its rival neighbours—Where the neutral powers, from this weakness, are unable to support their favorite principle, the conqueror will not hesitate to avail himself of his fortune, and by a treaty upon the *uti possidetis*, will endeavour to retain that part of his conquest for which the conquered power cannot return an equivalent.

However this may be, and to whatever cause it must be imputed, whether to that necessity of things which no wisdom can control, or to the want of dexterity in those who negotiated it, it is certain that the *uti possidetis* is the principle of the treaty of Amiens.

It is equally certain that this celebrated treaty has wholly changed the former federal system of Europe. This will be evident from the slightest review of the former system—According to that system the powers of Europe were considered as forming a great commonwealth, each of the members, or independent states, having a certain absolute, and a certain relative strength. This relative strength, consisting in the mutual alliances of the several states, was so happily distributed, as to supply, in the weaker states, the inequality of their absolute strength, and thus enable them to maintain their independence against their greater rivals. And with regard to the greater states themselves, it was equally wisely contrived, that as some of them, from their very nature must be natural allies, and others natural rivals, the balance should still be maintained by counter alliances. This system of policy, as expressed by those treaties which have established it, is usually called the public law of Europe, or more frequently among ourselves at least, the balance.

A momentary review of the treaty of Amiens must convince the most sceptical that it has overturned this system, and has produced a new public law of Europe. According to the former system, the powers of Europe were divided into two ranks, the greater and the secondary powers. The greater powers were England, France, Austria, Spain, Russia, and since the time of Frederic, Prussia.—The secondary, the states of Italy, Holland, and the protestant states of Germany. By the public law of Europe, or what is the same thing, by the immediate effect of the greater law, the six greater powers

powers were all considered as rivals to each other, the rivalry of some was greater than that of others, their opposition of interests being more immediate. Thus the rivalry of England and France has always been so great, that some writers have not scrupled to denominate them natural enemies. As France sought an ally in Austria and Spain, so Prussia and Russia maintained the balance by ranging themselves upon the side of England. With regard to the secondary states, the public law supplied their defect of absolute strength by equally suitable alliances. Thus it was always considered as the true interest of Holland to have England for its ally. The protestant states of Germany were protected by an alliance with the king of Prussia. Switzerland considered France as its natural ally. Thus an equality of strength was preserved throughout every member of the system, and none was able to oppress the other. It is true, as in the case of Poland, that there were some deviations from this system, but because the ambition of Russia and Prussia seized a moment of general embarrassment among the more distant powers to effect this act of despotism, a temporary exception must not be drawn into an argument against a general rule.

It is unnecessary after this statement to point out the immediate effect of the treaty of Amiens in the total subversion of this system. Spain is no longer the ally, but the dependent of France; Austria, formerly at once the rival and the friend of France, a power which was content to remain at peace, but which, from its own natural and unchangeable interest, could not have concurred in its aggrandisement, is no longer a primary power. With Prussia upon one hand, and France upon the other, it can only secure a doubtful existence by its inaction. The secondary powers are little less than assimilated departments of France—The independence of Holland exists only in the manifestoes of its government—The republics of Italy are colonies of France. Switzerland is no longer a state.

Such have been the effects of the late war, and such is the state of things to which the treaty of Amiens has fixed the seal. It is evident that the former public law of Europe, or in other words, the former system of policy, can no longer prevail. Another system must now commence—It must doubtless be the aim of our future efforts, to supply the loss of our old allies, and to meet the superior power of France with renewed spirit. The historian, in throwing his eye around, can see but one hope—it is only in the union of the two greater powers of the Germanic body, Austria and Prussia, that we can look for a check to the ambition of this rapacious republic.

Such is the change, in the exterior policy of the country, as established by the peace of Amiens.—Nor had it a less singular effect upon our interior administration.—To the peace of Amiens is the country indebted for the present administration, and to the present administration is the country equally indebted for the peace of Amiens.

We have thought it necessary to enter fully into a review of this treaty, as forming not only a new species of public law, but as establishing principles to which it will be necessary to recur in the future chapters of our Register. The dissolution of the ancient alliances, and the impossibility that they should ever be renewed, have changed in some degree the principles of our ancient policy, and introduced a political caution, which it has hitherto been one of the boasts of this country to have avoided. It cannot be expected that we should detail all the events which have occurred since the peace of Amiens. For these we must refer to our former numbers. But to complete our retrospect, from the treaty to the present period, it is necessary to remark that the only affairs of importance which have happened since that period to the present, are the imposition of the new constitution of Switzerland, the establishment of the indemnities of Germany, and the suspense of England in the evacuation of Egypt and Malta,—with the minor occurrences of the

the mission of Sebastiani, the Report of the French Government, and his Majesty's late Message. As these have been already explained in our former Registers, it is unnecessary, except for the sake of our order, to mention them.

The alarm which had been excited by the king's message,—as mentioned in our former numbers—had in some degree at this period passed over, and fears of the renewal of the war were less generally entertained. Had the war been renewed, there would probably have been a change in the ministry, but as the present administration had doubtless no intention of renewing the war, it may be asserted without hesitation, that the popular reports of a change had not the slightest foundation of truth.

The parliament met after the Easter vacation, but as the subject of the present chapter is a general retrospect to the present period, its proceedings must be deferred to a future section.

It can never be enough lamented, that the once happy Switzerland is now the scene of emigration, and misery. The people cannot submit to their newly imposed government. The policy of their governors, however, is such as is best suited to reconcile them to these novelties. Every thing not essential to the new establishment, and to the French influence, which it is intended to support, is reduced to the ancient form. The insignia of magistracy are but little changed from what they have ever been.

An official paper from the government of Genoa, at this period, stated the intention of the Consul, in any circumstance of war between England and France, to send an army through Genoa to Sicily, and thence with the consent of the king of Naples, to the attack of Malta—Is it necessary to mention that Naples is one of the guarantees of the independence of Malta.

The Ottoman empire is sinking fast into that state of weakness, and internal division, which is the forerunner of the fall of kingdoms—The Solymans and Mahomets are now no more—But with the usual inconsistency of human pride, its tone was never more haughty, nor the exterior of its court ever more ostentatious—

The shadow lengthens as the sun declines.

It is impossible to throw an eye upon the humbled German Empire without some regret for its fallen grandeur. The wings and plumage of the imperial eagle are now shorn,—its flight has been arrested in mid air, nor is it likely to regain the elevation from which it has been precipitated.—The diet is still sitting, and is a scene of wrangling and confusion—a shadow of the former glory of an imperial diet, and a lively example of the insufficiency of regulation in a declining state.

From the regions of fallen glory, and vicissitudes of human greatness, the eye is attracted by the morning splendor of a new luminary—The Consular Star of France is now predominant—

—Micat inter omnes
Julium sidus, yelut inter ignes
Luna minores.

INTELLIGENCE—LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

The following Prizes were offered by the SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY at Paris, at their Meeting in January 1803:—

As the manufacture of screws has not arrived at such perfection in France as in other countries, the society proposes a premium of 1500 francs to the person

person that shall invent the best process and machinery for making them. The screws thus made must be as cheap as the best that can be procured.

The society offer a prize of 1200 francs to the person who shall discover the cause of the superiority of Roman alum over other kinds, and a certain process practicable on a large scale, that shall render alum, prepared in any manner, equal in quality for dying with the Roman.

To determine, by comparative experiments, the degree of heat produced under similar circumstances by the combustion of various kinds of wood, and by the same kind under different circumstances: attention must not only be paid to the economy of fuel, and the proper performance of the purposes for which it is employed, but likewise the quality of the combustibles. The latter circumstance has been hitherto greatly neglected, and therefore the society, by the above question, wishes to draw the attention of the public to it. For this purpose many series of experiments will be required, which the society in their advertisement have specified, with regard to younger or older peeled or unpeeled wood, &c. and have limited to experiments in stoves, open fire-places, and under pots. The prize consists of a medal, and the sum of 1400 francs.

To discover by experiments a method of preserving the seed of plants, so as to retain the faculty of growing for the longest possible time: the prize is a medal of 500 francs. As the French farmers have for several years been solicitous to improve their breed of sheep, particularly by crossing it with the Spanish race, the society, as a proof of their approbation, intend to distribute prizes of 100 francs each to the proprietors of eight of the finest flocks of this kind.

The society promises a prize of 600 francs to the person who shall have planted the greatest quantity of land (not less than six acres), with Swedish turnips (*tuta baga*), which are superior to all other kinds cultivated in France, and shall have presented an account of the same prior to the 21st October, 1803. The society, for the convenience of farmers, will undertake to procure the seed on reasonable terms.

Whoever obtains any of the above prizes may procure a patent when circumstances will admit of it. Foreigners may compete, but, if they obtain the prize, the society retains the property of the invention unless they procure a patent, and practise it in France.

The term for the following prizes proposed in January, 1802, has been extended:

The proposal on the manufacture of fishing-nets has been extended to 21st May, 1803. In England a method has been discovered of weaving fishing-nets; and similar specimens, made in the manner of lace, have been already produced at Paris and Lyons. The society wishes to see this operation performed on a large scale. The prize is a medal, and 1000 francs.

The question on the preparation of white lead and Prussian blue, is again proposed. The prize is 600 francs, and the term is extended to the 21st of May next.—A resemblance of those two substances is particularly desired, of which one is produced in flaky pieces, and the other under the name of silver white, or crems white; these are the more perfect the less they take a yellow colour of oil varnish and the quicker they dry.—The term is extended to the 23d of October, 1803.—The prize of 1000 francs for metal vessels, with an internal coating for domestic uses, is likewise extended to the 23d of October. The coating must not only endure fire without melting or dropping off, but must be capable of resisting acids and fatty substances. The vessels also must not cost more than the copper vessels already used.

At the last meeting of the *GALVANIC SOCIETY* of Paris, M. Cossigny
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and the senators Abrial and Aboville made a report, on a preparation employed by the Indians, to render the members of dead bodies flexible.

The reading of M. Winckler's extract, relative to the galvanic apparatus employed by Professor Schaub for deafness, was continued.

The president M. Nauche made some observations on the utility of employing episastic remedies as well as galvanism for that disorder; the latter then acts as a direct stimulant, upon the organ of hearing, and produces a powerful effect.

Professor Aldini presented an account of his experiments in England on the bodies of a criminal put to death by hanging, and of an experiment on a large scale which he made on the sea-coasts, by which he has proved that water, as in electricity, acts as a conductor of the galvanic fluid to very great distances. He likewise repeated some experiments on the decomposition of water, according to the process of Wollaston.

The meetings of the **SOCIETY OF SCIENCES, LITERATURE, AND ARTS** of Nancy, have been taken up with the reading of works on morality, history, natural philosophy and its branches, and poetry.

Amongst the members who, by their exertions are endeavouring to promote the design of this institution, the following have most distinguished themselves.—

M. Willemet, at the request of the prefect of the department, has drawn up an account of the natural history of the country, which the minister of the interior intends to introduce into the general topography of France. The first part, in 168 folio pages, comprehends an economic and statistic Flora of the department; the plants are classed in the order prescribed by the minister, and present the following result: mountain plants 472; those of the hills, 414; of the plains, 493; aquatic, 173. Plants that deserve to be cultivated 270; total, 1823 botanic species.

The second part in 88 folio pages, contains a survey of the animal kingdom, the quadrupeds, birds, amphibia, fishes, and worms, that live constantly, or but for a time in this district.

The same gentleman has published in the journals several extracts and notices from works on natural history, the description of four curious and hitherto undescribed plants. He also read to the society of medicine, an account of botanical researches in the years 1801 and 1802.

M. Valentin has published in the collection of the society of medicine of Paris, a memoir entitled; Vaccination successfully practised on animals and transmission of vaccine matter to the human subject. He has likewise written a work with the following title: Result of the Inoculation with the Vaccine Pock, in the Departments of la Meurthe, the Meuse, the Vosges, and the Upper Rhine. In his researches on the vaccination of different animals he has proved, contrary to the opinion of Jenner, and that of Decarre of Vienna, that vaccination does not preserve dogs from the disease peculiar to them.

M. Valentin also intends publishing an essay on the yellow fever, requested of him by the professors of the school of medicine at Paris.

M. Mandel has given in the society's collection an analysis of the pretended Mettemberg specific against cutaneous diseases. He purposes to write a complete treatise on the art of making wine, on which he has already published some instructions.

M. Haldat is printing a work entitled: Researches on Ink, the causes of its alterability, and the means of correcting it. This work likewise furnishes a method of guarding against forgery, and of counteracting the effect of the application of chemical operations on writings. He will also soon publish the result of his experiments on the chemical action of the electric fluid.

M. Mollevaut the elder, continues his labours on the history of the Greek language and literature. He has communicated some passages of it to Anse de Villoison, who favoured him with some valuable notes and observations. To this work will be prefixed a translation of the Manual of Grecian Literature, written in German by Reinacher, and printed at Berlin, in 1802.

M. Joseph Coster has nearly concluded his labours on general history, and is preparing to publish the results of his long researches on this essential branch of human knowledge.

A complete translation of the works of Seneca will very shortly appear from the pen of M. Pellet de Bonneville. A life of that philosopher, one of the most celebrated of antiquity will be prefixed to it.

M. Mollevaut junior, has just finished a translation into French verse of all the odes of Anacreon. He has followed the text of the best Greek editions, and amongst others, that by Fischer, printed at Leipsick in 1793.

Struck with the increasing ravages of that cruel scourge the yellow-fever, the ACADEMY OF GOTTINGEN, ever distinguished for the important and judicious questions submitted by it to competition, proposed one relative to that fatal disease. Doctor Gutsfeldt, who obtained the premium, has translated his Latin Memoir on the subject into German. This disease he contends, should not be denominated from one of its accidental symptoms ; it is, he says, the typhus of the tropics, for the first knowledge of which the world was indebted to Father Labat, who described it under the name of *Siam fever*, and was himself attacked by it at two different periods, in 1694, and 1697. From that time it was scarcely mentioned till within these ten years, in which its ravages have been truly alarming ; and we are still ignorant of its real nature, on account of the want of enlightened physicians, and accurate observers between the tropics. During the last century, America was visited above twenty times by this contagion. The yellow colour is not a symptom inseparable from the disease; it frequently appears even after death ; some persons turn to a black colour.

According to the author, the cause of the disease is a suppressed irritation, an asthenia, and consequently the remedies that are applied should be antiasthenic. Few patients have hitherto recovered. M. Gutsfeldt imagines that weakness causes disorders perhaps not contagious at first to degenerate into this disease.

TURKISH LITERATURE.

The printing establishment at Constantinople proceeds with unabated activity. The director Abdurachman Effendi, exerts himself to find continual employment for the presses, which have been increased to eight. The sultan presents the institution with occasional gratuities, and the sums arising from the sale of books belong to the director who defrays all the expences attending it. Several large and useful works have lately been printed there ; and amongst the rest, a copious Persian and Turkish Dictionary, a Turkish, Arabic, and Persian Dictionary, and Logarithmic Tables. The latter are printed without title, preface, or text, and are merely columns of figures, but which appear to be tolerably correct. This and another trigonometrical treatise were printed solely for the use of the engineers and bombardiers. A new edition of an Arabic and Turkish dictionary, by Wankuli, which had become extremely scarce and dear, is just begun upon. An atlas engraved from an English original is likewise in preparation, and this is to be followed by a Geographical Dictionary. Hence it will be seen that the Turkish press is most fertile in works of lexicography ; but if religious books were permitted to be printed, probably nothing would issue from it but commentaries on the koran, and theological tracts.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

Dr. Riffelsen of Holstein, teacher of mechanics at the academy of the Rev. Mr. Christiani, chaplain to the court of Copenhagen has invented a new musical instrument, the tones of which are produced by rubbing a brass wire on a steel cylinder. This instrument he denominates a *Melodica*. It is provided with keys, and has a sound resembling the *Harmonica*, but more agreeable.

CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. Valli, public teacher of chemistry in the hospital of Mantua, has communicated to Dr. Moscati, of Milan, a discovery of great importance to medicine and economy; namely, that by oxydation infusions of quinqua, tincture of wormwood, and even meat broth, they acquire such a powerful antiputrescent property, that the latter, for instance, when oxydized may be kept 6 months. Various experiments were made upon flesh, previously exposed in the sun until it was nearly putrid. After oxydation the meat smelt less disagreeable every day, and on the 10th day it fell to pieces, but without communicating any ill taste to the water in which had been boiled. These experiments induced Dr. Solferini, of Milan, to try the *tinctura aquosa di galla ossidata*, and with great success in the cure of inveterate sores.

IRON MANUFACTURES.

The iron office at Stockholm offers till the end of the present year, a medal of the value of 50 ducats for the best answer to the following question: By what chemical or mechanical method can the production both of cast and wrought iron be improved, and how can the workmen be accustomed to it? This method must be suited to the existing establishments in Sweden for the fabrication of iron.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Henry Card of Pembroke College, Oxford, will shortly present the public with a History of the Revolutions of Russia, from the foundation of the monarchy by Kurik to the accession of Catherine the First, including a concise review of the manners and customs of the 16th and 17th centuries. It will be comprised in one large octavo volume, and will be embellished with a portrait of Peter the Great.

Professor Jahn, of Vienna, has agreed with the Syrian Aryda, whom he mentions in the preface to his Arabic Chrestomathia, to publish the whole *Hariri*. The text will be corrected by four manuscripts in the Imperial library. One of them is not merely distinguished by its great antiquity, but likewise by its having been revised at a meeting of literati, whose names are subscribed. The annotations will be taken from the same manuscript, and will be more numerous and copious than those published by Prof. Jahn in his Arabic Chrestomathia. The work will not be deficient in external elegance.

Messrs. Robinsons have announced a work entitled, *The Political and Confidential Correspondence of Louis XVI.* with observations on each letter. By Helen Maria Williams, in three volumes, 8vo.

The Society of the Friends of the Sciences lately established at Warsaw, whose President is the venerable bishop Albertrandi one of the most eminent of the Polish literati, have published the first volume of their memoirs under the title of *Annual Transactions of the Warsaw Society of the Friends of the Sciences*.

The sum of 40 Louis d'ors has been lately sent by a person unknown, to Altona, as a premium to the author of the best verses in honor of Klopstock. They are to be submitted to the Professors of the University of Göttingen, and Professors Wieland and Herder, who are to decide on their merits.

A Translation

A Translation of Professor Pictet's Travels in England, Scotland and Ireland, during the summer of 1801, is announced by Mr. Murray. It contains a view of the state of manners, the sciences, manufactures, &c. with anecdotes of many distinguished persons. It will form an octavo volume.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Cadell and Davies, Egerton and Harding, for a Non-Military Journal, written during the Campaign in Egypt, descriptive of that country, and the customs and manners of the people, by an Officer upon the Staff of the Army of Egypt. The subscription to the work is one guinea, it will be elegantly printed in small 4to, embellished with engravings.

ASTRONOMY.

Professor Rüdiger of the Observatory of Leipzig has received from London the pleasing intelligence that Count Brühl, the Envoy from the Elector of Saxony to the Court of St. James's, has formed the laudable resolution of presenting to the Observatory of the University of Leipzig, his excellent collection of astronomical instruments and books at two observatories, belonging to him in England, and to send them over as soon as the season will admit.

MINERALOGY.

M. Mich. Pechy, Major of Engineers, has discovered in Transylvania, in the frontier mountains of the district of Gyergyoe, near the Moldau, whole rocks of pure feldspar. He has likewise made mineralogical researches on the Büdoshegy, described in Fichtel's works, which he intends to publish.

FINE ARTS.

According to a new regulation, the Imperial Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg will propose prizes annually to the amount of 10,000 rubles for portraits, pictures, statues, busts of great men, and subjects from the history of Russia, of which it is intended to form a gallery in the Imperial palace.

Agreeably to a late resolution, four historic pictures and two statues are to be annually produced at the expence of the French Government. The subjects of the pictures must be taken from the history of the French revolution, and approved by the government: the statues must represent natives of France, who have performed services to their country, and the subjects will be proposed by the government. Ten thousand francs are assigned for the pictures, and 15,000 for the statues, the marble for which will be furnished by government.

A monument in commemoration of the victory gained by the Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg over the Swedes near Fehrbellin in the Middle Mark, has been erected at his own expence by M. von Rochow of Reckan. This monument stands close by the village of Hakenberg, near Fehrbellin by the side of the great road from Berlin to Hamburg. It is composed of the material of the country; the pedestal being of Rothemburg stone, and the urn of a stone resembling granite. In front of the pedestal is the inscription: Frederic William the Great, came, saw, and conquered here, the 18th of June, 1675. On the right and left are the names of the officers who distinguished themselves, and on the back is an inscription to the following effect: Here the brave Brandenburghers laid the foundation of Prussia's glory. In commemoration of the hero and his faithful followers, this monument is, out of gratitude, erected by Frederic Eberhard von Rochow of Reckan.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, PARIS.

A statistical society has been formed at Paris, the object of whose labours is of great utility; it is, to fix in a positive manner, the limits of that science, to render the study of it more general and more easy; to add new information

tion to what has been already obtained relative to the state of agriculture in France, of industry, commerce, the fine arts, &c. This society, in imitation of the German universities, will open public lectures on statistics. In the list of its members is a great number of men distinguished for their knowledge of political economy, and the arts, which cannot but impress favourable ideas of the new institution.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

Dr. Buttaz, known for his treatise on phosphorus, has been commissioned by the emperor of Russia to make a tour throughout that immense empire for the purpose of extending the vaccine inoculation. He receives a gratuity of 1200 rubles, besides a considerable sum for travelling expences. After a stay of several weeks at Moskow, where he inoculated upwards of 300 children, he proceeded to the south of Russia, where he will visit the principal towns, and then prosecute his journey through the other governments of the empire.

CHEMISTRY.

M. Fabroni having observed that the succulent leaves of the succotrine aloe assumed an agreeable violet colour when withered upon the plants, was induced to attempt to separate the matter, or colouring principle from the juice of the fresh leaves. For this purpose he bruised the leaves of the plant, extracted the juice, and exposed it to the air in an open vessel: it first became red, and then turned to a purple violet. When mixed with acids or alkalis it likewise took a red colour, became turbid, and precipitated a sort of violet-coloured fecula. From his experiments, the juice of aloes furnishes a colour which, when dissolved in water, may be employed either cold or hot, without any kind of auxiliary, for dyeing silk from the lightest to the darkest tint. This new colour is the more valuable as it cannot be spotted, which is proved by its being unalterable by acids and alkalis.

According to M. Sage, a member of the French national institute, vinegar is a powerful antidote to the effects of arsenic, provided the dose has not been too great, and it has not had time to produce those ill effects for which it is not in the power of man to provide a remedy.

In support of this assertion, M. Sage mentions the following fact:—The cook of a tradesman at Metz put arsenic mixed with flour into a sauce; five persons who ate of the ragout for which this sauce was prepared, were poisoned: but their lives were preserved by the attentions of M. Sido, a distinguished chemist, who made them take vinegar diluted with water. This produced a speedy and abundant vomiting. Clysters were likewise administered, into each of which was put a large spoonful of vinegar. In a few days none of them felt any ill effect from the poison.

ANTIQUITIES.

The cabinet of Count Stroganow, at Petersbourg, contains almost as many antique silver monuments as the cabinets of all the other countries of Europe. It is remarkable that they have been found within a very short space of time and very far remote from countries in a high state of civilization.

The first discovery of part of these monuments, was in 1750, near the Kama in the province of Permia, the greatest part of which since 1558 has belonged to the family of Count Stroganow. A labouring man of the village of Sludka, found whilst at work a silver vase which was somewhat injured in the middle by the plough. During his residence at Paris, Count Stroganow communicated this discovery to the president Brosses, who published a drawing and description of the vase in the memoirs of the academy. M. de Brosses considered this vase as a monument of art of the Scythians, or some other oriental nation. M. Köhler takes the figure in the middle for the virgin or the queen of heaven, and the small figure on the right for the good shepherd.

Near

Near the same village was found the most beautiful, and most remarkable, of all antique silver monuments. It is a patera, or platter, representing the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles. Within these few years the Kama has gradually abandoned its bed. The patera just mentioned was found in the sand by some children who were playing on the bank of the river.

The following monuments were soon after found on the same spot:—

A large silver patera, 7 inches and 2-10ths in diameter, and weighing between three and four pounds. In the middle is a horse in *reliëvo*, standing by a tree, and feeding on the grass. The other part is occupied with ornaments of foliage, &c., executed with taste. The relief is scarcely perceptible, and many parts of the figures of these monuments are formed only by lines.

Another monument which composes part of this discovery, is a large patera of Arabian workmanship, 14 1-4th inches in diameter. It resembles our common plates, and has an Arabic inscription.

A silver cup in high preservation, 11 inches and 7-10ths in diameter above an inch and a half high, and weighing upwards of three pounds. M. Köhler thinks this monument to be Indian rather than Mongol.

A silver vase of a very singular form. It is 11 and a half inches in length, about four inches wide, and 2 3-10ths inches high. It weighs above a pound. The ornaments in *reliëvo*, are on the outside, the inside is quite plain. M. Köhler thinks this monument of Mongol origin.

Of all these, however, the disk, representing the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, is the most important. M. Köhler, keeper of the imperial cabinet, gives the following description of it.

Minerva, as umpire, is seated between Ajax and Ulysses, who are standing; her look is severe, and virgin dignity reigns in her countenance. As the goddess of war she wears a helmet, ornamented with foliage, her hair floats round her cheeks, and falls upon her breast.

By a movement of her right hand she advises Ajax to be satisfied with the decision pronounced. Her left hand is extended and rests on a shield which stands on the ground beside her throne, and is of a large size like the shields of Homer's heroes.

Under Minerva's feet is a *subsellium*, decorated with beautiful festoons. The artist has not expressed the ground under the feet of the two competitors. At the feet of Minerva is the armour of Achilles, his helmet, cuirass, &c. The shield ornamented with elegant festoons lies upon a seat behind Minerva. There is no sword: but in Homer Thetis does not ask Vulcan for one.

Ajax is on the right-hand, Ulysses on the left of the goddess. Ajax has a bushy beard, as represented on other monuments.

The disk belonging to Count Stroganow is a monument of much higher antiquity than that in the cabinet of the French republic, and the workmanship is executed in a far superior style.

The reverse of the former is divided into 16 compartments, each of which contains the figure of a bird; all these birds are of different kinds, and executed with the greatest accuracy. These figures are not of Grecian workmanship, but are probably by the ancient Bactrians who inhabited these provinces.

In the commune of Courcours, only a league distant from Saintes in France, a great number of gold medals was discovered in digging a ditch. They are without inscription, but are marked with figures of stars, horses' heads, and serpents; they are not large, but thick and concave on one side. They are evidently Celtic *médals*, and appear to have been left in this spot in consequence of fire. Some of these are actually melted by the action of fire so as to form masses of an irregular form.

New Projects, Public Works, and Events.

NEW DOCK AT HULL.

The increase of the port of Hull will probably in a short time equalize it with Liverpool and Bristol. The value of land adjoining the town is beyond all example, as will appear from the following statement of sums decreed by the sheriff's jury, the Rev. Francis Lundie, of Lecklington, near Beverley, in the chair, to the proprietors of such lands as will be wanted for the purpose of making the Humber dock. To..

	sq.yd.	per yd.	Amount.
	s. d.	l. s. d.	
Thomas Goulton, Esq.	5808 at 30 6	3857 4 0	
John Boyes, Esq.	6140 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 31 0	9518 3 5	
R. C. Broadley, Esq.	4900 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 32 0	7840 16 0	
The Corporation.	9075 at 32 6	14746 17 6	

£. 40963 0 9

Further compensations to the corporation and Mr. Broadley, for buildings on their respective premises, will bring the whole to about 7647*l.* per acre, on an average !! As the Humber dock, with the roads and wharfs, are calculated to occupy about ten acres and three eighths, the expence of the ground only, had the whole been to be purchased, would have amounted to eighty thousand pounds.

The length of the new dock at Hull will be about 900 feet, and its breadth 342. It will occupy seven acres of ground, and contain 70 sail of ships. The lock is to be so constructed as to be capable of admitting a fifty-gun vessel from the basin into the dock. The basin is intended to encompass about two acres of ground, and will be carried so far into the Humber, that vessels of large burthen may enter with safety at low water. On the east side of the dock a quay is to be formed 70 feet broad; and another on the west side 40 feet broad, which latter will adjoin a new intended road of 40 feet.

COTTON TRADE.

It appears that the annual return of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain, in 1782, did not exceed two millions sterling—that from that period, it has been in regular progressive state of increase, and that in 1802 the return was twenty millions sterling, paying in wages thirteen millions, and furnishing employment to almost a tenth part of the island. This statement is founded upon a report of the cotton trade of Great Britain, submitted to the general meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c. held at Glasgow, and ordered by them to be printed and circulated.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRISH FISHERIES.

A project of the first national importance has been for some time on foot, for encouraging the population of the whole sea-coast of Ireland with active and industrious peasants from the interior of that country, by building houses and villages for their reception, and inducing and enabling them to cultivate the invaluable fisheries that surround that island, which have hitherto been so grossly neglected, to the great advantage of the Dutch, who have for a series of years found it a valuable source of wealth to their commerce, and strength to their marine; in both of which points this project, if followed up with national spirit, may prove an object of the first importance, not only to the wealth and population inland, by a lucrative source of employment and maintenance to many thousands of inhabitants, but to the British navy, by affording an inexhaustible nursery for seamen.

SYMINGTON'S STEAM BOAT.

It is with pleasure we have occasion to notice the progress and improvements in the Steam Boat, upon the Forth and Clyde Canal: That its pow-

er is great, and the savings arising from the use of it would be very considerable, appear from the account of its operation.—Upon Monday the 28th. of March, it took into drag two loaded vessels, burden of both not less than one hundred and thirty tons, and carried them with great ease from lock, No. 20, through the long reach of 18 miles, to Port Dundas, in nine hours and fifteen minutes, although it blew most part of the day a strong breeze right a-head of them. The expence of fuel for the engine and of the wages for two men to conduct the operation during the above trip, does not exceed one-third of that which would be charged for doing the same by horses. At a time when commerce is rapidly increasing, and trade so much benefited by the great extension of canals which have taken and are daily taking place, it must afford no small gratification to learn, that improvements are going forward which tend greatly to lessen the expence of tracking vessels in such conveyances. The method of managing the drag-slings while passing sharp turnings in the canal was suggested by the Hon. Captain DUNDAS of the Royal Navy, by whose judicious instructions that part of the process, once apparently difficult, is now rendered quite easy and governable. For the advantage which commerce will undoubtedly derive from a general use of this invention, the country is indebted to the Right Hon. Lord DUNDAS, by whose scientific knowledge and laudable perseverance in a series of costly experiments, the undertaking has been brought to that state of utility to which it has arrived.

*Biographical Notices of distinguished Persons deceased.***LORD HENNIKER.**

On the 18th of April, at Stratford-House, in the county of Essex, the right Hon. John Lord Henniker, Baron Henniker, of Stratford-upon-Slaney, of Stratford-House, and Newton-Hall, in the county of Essex; Great Bealing's-hall, in the county of Suffolk, and St. Weber's, in the Isle of Thanet. His lordship was descended from an ancient family in the county of Kent. The father of his lordship, and in the early part of his life, this nobleman himself, were merchants in timber, and by means of a favourable contract to supply the navy, acquired a fortune not unusual in such engagements. In the year 1747 he married Ann, eldest daughter and co-heiress of sir John Major, bart. who died in 1792. In 1758, he served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Essex, and in the first parliament of his majesty's reign was representative for the borough of Sudbury. In two other parliaments he represented the town and port of Dover.—By royal favour he was made lieutenant and deputy warden of the forest of Waltham, and was one of the deputy lieutenants and magistrates of the county of Essex.—In 1781 he succeeded his father-in-law, in the dignity of a baronet, and in 1800 was created lord Henniker, of Stratford-upon-Slaney, in the county of Wicklow, in the kingdom of Ireland.—No character was more amiable, nor in some respects more singular, than that of lord Henniker. He had a native integrity of heart, and a species of rough, but general benevolence, which makes no part of the character of the present age. His virtue was attended with a zeal which the language of the present day would denominate Quixotism.—The misconduct, or if called by the most favourable name, the fashionable levity of an elevated but rather distant family connection, produced a letter of spirited remonstrance from lord Henniker, but as the parties, for reasons best known to themselves, paid no attention to it, it was not without the greatest difficulty, that lord Henniker could be dissuaded from sending a challenge to the earl of —. I abhor duelling, said his lordship, but in a cause of this kind I can consent to execute an act of justice.—Is it possible that the — family can thus remain passive whilst, &c. There was a still greater singularity in his lordship's character; he was at once the most credulous of mankind, even in the midst of his strongest prejudices, most open to a contrary

trary conviction. No one sooner adopted a prejudice, but no one more readily submitted it to that test which best suited it, and upon no one had an original prejudice less effect in dazzling a subsequent judgment. The numerous testimonies of a celebrated nostrum induced his lordship to become a purchaser; having obtained it, he immediately put it to the proof, and discovered its absolute inefficacy. His lordship immediately returned the nostrum, with a pecuniary present to its inventor,—“ You will consider as your ‘own what I have already paid for your Tractors. Employ the enclosed notes to ‘embark in some more honest business, and no longer impose upon the credulity of the country.”—His lordship terminated a life replete with good works in every public and private station, and as he lived beloved by his numerous friends, and grateful dependents, so by them he is and will be long sincerely lamented. He lived a life of equal piety and moral strictness, though it is the culpable fashion of the day to separate these two qualities.—He met death with that fortitude which might justly be expected, from one so upright before God and man.—He was a firm believer of the holy truths of Christianity, and conformed his life to the precepts of the religion which he acknowledged. It is not one of the least of the consolations of his surviving friends and family, that the regular piety and active benevolence of his long life, cannot have missed of the promised reward, and that his lordship has only exchanged this temporary scene, for that eternal happiness, which is prepared for the just.—His lordship has left two surviving sons, John Henniker Major, and general Brydges Henniker. His second son, Major, died in 1789.—His only daughter was married to the late earl of Aldborough, and upon the death of the earl, to George Powell, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland, her own brother-in-law, by her marriage with the earl. The countess died within a few months after her second marriage, in July last. The recent loss of the countess, his only daughter, and one of the most amiable women of her time, is supposed to have preyed upon the spirits of her father and at least to have accelerated his lordship's dissolution—He is succeeded in his title and the greatest part of his estates, by the hon. John Henniker Major, of Portman-Square.

His lordship took one of his titles from Stratford-upon-Slaney, an estate formerly in possession of the late earl of Aldborough, and sold, and partly exchanged, by him, to lord Henniker. It is one of the most beautiful places in Ireland, and was much improved by the late earl of Aldborough, and lord Henniker himself. His lordship gave a fortune of seventy thousand pounds to his daughter, the late countess dowager of Aldborough, upon her marriage with the late earl, fifty upon the day of marriage, and the remainder within a short period. The earl of Aldborough was thus enabled to finish some superb houses which he had previously commenced building in the city of Dublin, in a style of magnificence which is equalled by few of the houses in the kingdom of Ireland.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Died at his house, in Piccadilly, in the 73d year of his age, the Rt. Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. He was taken ill about a fortnight before, retained his faculties to the last, and expired without a groan.

Early in life Sir William held a commission in the guards, given him by his father, Lord Archibald, or his uncle, the Duke of Hamilton. He was the foster-brother of his present majesty, which laid the foundation of that gracious friendship and attachment with which he was honoured by the king. He was for thirty-seven years the representative of the British court at Naples, where he was universally beloved by the natives of his own and other countries. Here he lived in a style of elegant hospitality, and splendid usefulness: he kept open house, and inquisitively sought after intelligent men. He was the patron of every person who was distinguished for genius, or who excelled in any art; and his own indefatigable researches into,

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the antiquities and natural history of Italy, have formed a most valuable addition to the stock of human learning. He had all the advantages of high birth, education, a cultivated mind, and polished manners, besides a competent property, which was hardly sufficient to keep pace with his liberality; and, what was a still more difficult and singular attainment, he preserved the purity of his heart, and the integrity of his mind, in the midst of courts. He was equally active and successful in the duties of his appointment: he maintained the most perfect harmony between the two courts, at a period when it required all his influence and address to counteract the designs of those who had an interest in a breach of the amity that so happily subsisted; and the English nobility and gentry, who travelled into Italy, speak with the warmest acknowledgments of the splendid hospitality with which Sir William represented his sovereign: he derived from his lady, in his last illness, all the consolations of which life was susceptible, and he at length, without a struggle or a sigh, breathed his last in her arms: Lord Nelson attended the dying moments of his friend Sir William Hamilton with the most affectionate assiduity, and was present when he expired.

Sir William Hamilton has made his nephew, the Hon. Charles Greville (Deputy Lord Chamberlain), his sole heir. His estates near Swansea, which he got by a former wife, amount to 5000*l.* per ann. These he has left charged with 700*l.* per ann. as an annuity to Lady Hamilton during her life.

In his will is the following codicil:—"The copy of Madame Le Brun's picture of Emma, in enamel, by Bone, I give to my dearest friend Lord Nelson, duke of Bronte; a small token of the great regard I have for his Lordship, the most virtuous, loyal, and truly brave character I ever met with. Lord bless him; and shame fall on those who do not say, Amen."

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DARNLEY.

Died, at the family mansion of Bounds, near Tunbridge, in Kent, the Dowager Countess of Darnley. She was the daughter and heiress of John Stoyte, Esq. of Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland, and, September 11, 1766, married the late Earl of Darnley, who died in 1781. Her ladyship's constitution naturally weak, sunk under the pressure of a lingering illness, but her conduct was exemplary, and her death calm and peaceful; while her last hours were spent in prayers and blessing those around her.

Her remains were interred in the family vault at Bidborough, in Kent; the concourse of people that attended on this occasion was immense, and the scene truly affecting—the deep concern visible in every countenance, testified their sorrow for the loss the poor had sustained. The parish church of Bidborough was hung with black, and fifty poor children, clothed and educated by her ladyship, attended the funeral procession in deep mourning, by their tears evincing their deep and sincere concern for the loss of their kind benefactress. Her ladyship, during the winter half year, constantly relieved, every week, seventy poor families in the neighbourhood of Bounds, the family mansion.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CHATHAM.

Died at her seat, at Burton Pynsent, Somersetshire, in the 83d year of her age, Hester Pitt, Dowager Countess of Chatham. Her ladyship was sister to Richard, late Earl Temple, father of the present Marquis of Buckingham; married, Nov. 6, 1754, the Right Hon. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

In 1761, she was created Baroness of Chatham in her own right, and became a widow, by the death of the Earl, in 1778.

Her ladyship's many virtues will be remembered by those who were honoured with her acquaintance, and the poor, in the neighbourhood of her residence, have lost in her a most kind and liberal benefactress.

OCCURRENCES

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Births.] At her house in Spring Gardens, the Countess of Berkeley, of a daughter.—The lady of Job Matthew Raikes, Esq. of a daughter.—In Tenterden street, Hanover-square, Mrs. Doyle, of a son and heir.—At his house in Berkely-square, the lady of James Adams, Esq. M. P. of a son.—At his house in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the lady of Sir Francis Vincent, bart. of a son and heir.—At her father's house, College-street, Westminster, the lady of captain G. Murray, R. N. of a son.—At his house in Gloucester-place, the lady of the hon. Major-General Forbes, of a son.—At his house in Upper Berkely-street, Portman-square, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Beville, of a daughter.—At her house in Manchester-square, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Drummond, of a son.—In Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, the lady of Richard Cawton, Esq. of a daughter.—The lady of T. Macdonald, Esq. of Drayton Green, of a son.—At his house in the Polygon, Somer's Town, the lady of William Godwin, Esq. of a son.—At his house in Portland-place, the lady of Henry Brown, Esq. High Sheriff of Herts, of a daughter.—The lady of J. Dupre, Esq. of a son and heir, at his house in Grafton-street, New Bond-street.—The lady of John Milward, Esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, of a daughter.—The lady of C. S. Milward, Esq. of Bow, Middlesex, of a son.—At her house in Wimpole-street, lady Elizabeth Loftus, of a son.—At his house, in Duke-street, Westminster, the lady of J. W. Lubbock, Esq. of a son.—The lady of Sir John Hayes, bart. of a son, at his house in Old Burlington-street.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. of a daughter.—In Berner's-street, the lady of Coutts Trotter, Esq. of a daughter.

Married.] Thomas Bond, Esq. eldest son of Sir James B. bart. to Miss Read, youngest daughter of the late John Read, Esq. of Porchester Lodge, Hants.—At Islington, Lancelot Harlope, Esq. to Miss Harriet Stock, second daughter of Thomas Stock, Esq. of Highbury Place.—D. Reed, of Southampton Row, to Miss Geldard, of Caroline-street.—At Mary-le-bone church, Mr. J. Godfrey, of Highgate, to Miss Wallace, of Cavendish-square.—W. Heap, Esq. to Miss Cooper, of Finsbury-square.—Edward Butler, Esq. son of the late Theobald Butler, of Welford, county of Tipperary, to Miss Mary Ann Chandler, of Norton-street, Fitzroy-square.—Mr. J. Brown, of St. Paul's Church yard, to Miss Fletcher, of the Strand.—Thomas Butler, Esq. Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Rockingham, to Miss L. Priestley, daughter of Joseph P. Esq. of White Windows, near Halifax, Yorkshire.—Lord Mont-

gomery, eldest son of the Earl of Eglington, to Lady Mary Montgomery.—Mr. Sawbridge, son of the late Alderman S. to Miss Berwell, at her father's house in Arlington-street.

Died.] At his house in Jermyn-street, General de Bauermeister, resident Minister from the Court of Hesse Cassel, in the 68th year of his age.—At his house in Gower-street, Godfrey Kettle, Esq.—At his house in King-street, Portman-square, Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Esq.—At Pinner-hill House, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of the late Richard Lloyd, Esq. and daughter of Sir Thomas Wheate, bart. of Glympton Park, Oxfordshire.—After a few days illness, at her house in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Lloyd, at the advanced age of 83 years. Mrs. Lloyd was well known in the circles of fashion. For many years she had been in the habit of giving public breakfasts at her apartments in Kensington-palace, to which all the leaders of the *haute ton* were invited, and frequently upwards of three hundred attended.—At Highbury Terrace, P. W. Crowther, Esq. comptroller of the City of London.—In the 83d year of his age, Mrs. Reynolds, of Cleveland row. She has bequeathed to government the sum of 50,000l. towards the reduction of the national debt.—At Brompton, David Healy, Esq. agent victualler during the late war in the Mediterranean and at Lisbon.—At his house in Devonshire place, W. Patterson, Esq.—At her father's house in Great Marlborough-street, Miss Siddons, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. of Drury-Lane Theatre.—At her house in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Castwright, relict of the late William C. Esq. of Aynho, in the county of Northampton.—At his son's house in Chancery lane, William Derbyshire, Esq. of Brackley.—At his house in Upper Harley-street, the lady of David Scott, Esq.—In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Robert Simmonds, Esq.—At his house in Dean's place, Lambeth, Captain Edward Mainwaring, late of the king's American Rangers.—At her house in Wimpole-street, Lady Frances Williams Wynn, in the 86th year of her age. She was the relict of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, so famed for his hospitality and munificence throughout Wales sixty years ago; and preserved, by her conciliating manners, the high regard of his numerous friends, during her son's long minority; her memory was clear, and strength of mind continued to the last.—At Brentford, Mrs. Trimmer, the writer of several well-known books for juvenile readers.—At his house at Chiswick, the Hon. Thomas Walpole, in the 76th year of his age.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE
Died.] At Elstow Lodge, Mrs. Colqu-

houn, relict of Colonel William C. late of the Guards, whose death a short time since

at the Portland Coffee-house, in Portland-street, was attended with circumstances of peculiar horror... At Little Barford Mrs. Tingey, a maiden lady aged 74, who supported amidst the circle of an extensive acquaintance a character strongly marked for steady friendship, conciliating manners and such universal benevolence as endeared her to every class of society... At Bedford, Mr. George Jackson, near 40 years head-master of the charity writing school, in that town.—At Dunstable, aged 75, Mrs. Shipley, house-keeper to George Maddison, Esq. in whose family she had served with strict fidelity upward of 20 years.

BERKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Cholsey, near Wallingford, the wife of the Rev. W. Cottle, L. L. B. of a son.

Married.] Mr. Randall, watchmaker, to Miss Elliott, both of Newbury.—The Rev. Charles Menestry, of Purley, to Miss Watson, youngest daughter of the late Jeremiah W. Esq.

Died.] At her house in Reading, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Applebee, widow of the Rev. George A. late vicar of Shipton and Worrall.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. H. Ward, surgeon, of Farington... At Windsor, Miss E. Round, second daughter of J. Round, Esq.—Lady Head, relict of Sir T. Head, bart. of Langley Hall... At Sonning, Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, bart.—At Reading, Mrs. Young, senior, aged 84; and Mrs. Montague, aged 79... At his seat at White Place, the Rev. Ralph Leycester... At Leonard's Hill, near Windsor, J. Birch, Esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 47, Mr. Tuck, farmer of Dorn ton.—At High Wyecombe, the Rev. Richard Welles, son of Samuel W. Esq. Alderman of that borough... At Padbury, near Buckingham, Mrs. Dayrell, wife of Henry D. Esq. aged 52 years.—A Chalfont St. Peter, aged 37, Peter Burrell, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Whitehead, grocer and tallow-chandler, of Gransden, to Miss Margaret Wayman, of Willingham, and on the same day, Mr. John Wayman, farmer of Willingham, to Miss Catherine Whitehead, of Knapwell.—Mr. Russel, school-master, near Wisbech, to Miss Swift, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Died.] After a very short illness, Mr. James Haylock, of Balsham in this county, a gentleman of very large property.—At Little Wilbraham, Mrs. Hobbs; she has lived in three centuries, being born in 1699; and enjoyed her health and intellects, till within a few hours of her death... At Over, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, widow of Mr. William Robinson, formerly of that place... Suddenly, at his son's house in St. Andrew's street, in the 65th year of his age, Mr.

William Hennell, many years a respectable inhabitant of that place. And on the Sunday following died, to the great loss of her disconsolate parents, in the 13th year of her age, Miss Louisa Hennell, daughter of Mr. Hennell, and grand daughter of the above Wm. Hennell.—Mr. James Sculthorpe, farmer, of Water Newton, near Wansford.—At Newmarket, aged 70, Mrs. Ellington, widow of Mr. F. Ellington, of that place... Aged 29, Mrs. Haylock, wife of Mr. John H. of West Wrutton... At Trinity College Lodge, much lamented, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mansel, master of that College. Ten children are left with their father to lament the loss of a tender and affectionate parent.—After a long illness, Mr. Maun Hutchinson, attorney at law, Wisbech.

CHESHIRE.

Births.] At Bostock House, the lady of T. H. France, Esq. of a son.—At Grange, the lady of John Ashton, Esq. of a daughter.

Married.] Captain Ingleby, of Holywell, Flintshire, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Mr. John H. merchant, in Chester.—At Great Budworth, Mr. Robert Beckett, son of Alleu B. Esq. of Broom Park, to Miss Starkey, of Streton, in this county.—At Bolton, Dr. Bellot, of Stockport, to Miss Kenworthy, of the former place.—Mr. John Morris, of Bolton, in Lancashire, to Miss Betsy Higginson, of Tarvin, in this county.—Mr. Dumvill, attorney at law of Knutsford, to Miss Mary Bond, of Kingsbury.

Died.] In the prime of life, the Rev. Mr. Liversage, of Nantwich—Mr. Robert Cawley, of Swainley Hall, near Nantwich, aged 78.—Mrs. E. Moulson, of Chester.—Much esteemed by all who knew her, Mrs. Honor Pallitt, wife of Mr. Charles P. of Stockport.—In London, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. George Vore, of Sutton.—Mrs. Case, wife of Henry Case, Esq. of Norley Bank.—Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. P. of the Talbot public house, in Chester.—At Pepper Hall, Mr. C. Pal linson, many years steward to John Arden, Esq. of that place.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, in an advanced age, after a tedious illness, which he bore with true philosophical resignation, Mr. F. Be nallack; admired and esteemed through life for an unusual strength of intellectual capacity, much improved by reading and study; a memory the most retentive; a communicative and cheerful disposition, and a benevolence of mind, and suavity of manners, which must long endear his memory to his friends, and a numerous and respectable acquaintance... Suddenly, at St. Michael's Mount, near Marazion, Captain John Jones, aged about 80, well known, respected, and beloved throughout the west of Cornwall. In the early part of his life he was a captain of many merchant vessels, and some private ships of war; but of late years

pears he has managed a considerable farm, and was much engaged in the Mount's Bay fisheries. The most prominent traits in Captain James's character were courage, humanity, and integrity; the first he exhibited to none but the enemies of peace; the second to the needy, and sufferers of every description; and the last to all with whom he had any dealings.—At Falmouth, Mrs. Sarah Bluet.—On Saturday the 26th March, was married, at St. Hilary, in Cornwall, Mr. Ralph Laity, a farmer of that parish, and on the very next Saturday he died of a fever, the singularity of which circumstance caused more than 500 persons to attend his funeral.—A few days since an old man meeting with some smugglers, at Gwinear, in Cornwall, desired to drink out of one of the casks, as is usual, it seems, on such an occasion; leave being given, he sucked through a quill so much rum as to cause immediate death.

An Epitaph humbly proposed.
This beast, how strange a mode of death!
Expired by drawing in his breath.

After a short illness, at Memel, in Prussia, where he went to reside in a mercantile house, Mr. Peter Perry, jun. son of Mr. Perry, of Falmouth.

CUMBERLAND

Married.] At Crossthwaite Church, near Keswick, Mr. John Knox, jun. son of Mr. John K. merchant of Glasgow, to Miss Scott, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas S. of Keswick.—Mr. Thomas Wilson, printer, to Miss Cogan, of Whitehaven.—At Workington, Captain William Fell, of the brig Wilton Wood, to Miss Bowes, daughter of Mr. Richard B. of that place.

Died.] At Armbeth, near Keswick, Mr. John Tyson, son of Mr. Henry T. of Great Crossthwaite, aged 36 years.—At Seaton, near Workington, in the 69th year of her age, Mr. Allison, relict of Mr. Henry A.—At Hill, in Kirklington, after a long illness, Captain William Graham, aged 59, many years master of a vessel in the West India trade from Liverpool.—At Workington, aged 68, Mrs. Jane Collin, wife of Mr. John C. of that place.—At Scotby, near Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Sutton, aged 31, one of the people called Quakers.—At Whitehaven, after a few days illness, John Younger, Esq. aged 81, greatly and deservedly respected by a numerous acquaintance.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] In his 57th year, Mr. John Turner, Waterside, near Glossop, cotton spinner. As a husband, father and a friend, no man was more sincerely beloved and respected; as a master, his memory will long live in the hearts of an extensive number of his work-people, more than 300 of whom attended his remains in mournful procession to their final home.—At her house, on the Nun's Green, Derby, Mrs. Moore, in the 46th year of her age.—In the 23d year of his age, Mr. Edward Wheeld, son of Mr.

W. maltster, of Derby.—At Duffield, Mr. James Sowter, in the 81st year of his age. He was parish clerk at that place upwards of 50 years, and omitted his duty at church but once during that long period.—Aged 74, Mr. Edwards, who formerly kept the Queen's Head public house, Derby.—Aged 78, Mrs. D. binson, relict of Mr. Michael Dobinson.—Mr. Slagg, farmer, of Spinkhill.—Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Samuel F. of Derby, bookseller, aged 78.—At Wildscot, after a few days illness, the Rev. John J. Anson Bromwich, chaplain to the 38th regiment, and upwards of 40 years vicar of Patshall, Staffordshire.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Barnstable, William Williams, Esq. late captain in the 40th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Fortescue, widow of the late Rev. Mr. F. of Fileigh, near South Molton.—Mr. Ballment, surveyor, to Miss Bitha Squire, of Barnstable.—Charles Hamilton, Esq. a lieutenant in the seventh native cavalry on the Madras establishment, to Miss Stoodley, second daughter of the late John Stoodley, jun. Esq. of Exeter.

Died.] At her seat, Alphington House, near Exeter, after a long illness, and at an advanced age, Mrs. Honeywood, mother of Sir John Honeywood, bart. M. P. and aunt to the viscount Courtenay.—At Pounds, near Plymouth, Miss Rodd, one of the sisters of Col. Rodd, of Treborth Hall, Cornwall.—At Lisbon, where she went for the recovery of her health, the lady of J. Y. Fownes, Esq. of London, eldest daughter of R. H. Roope, Esq. of Chipton, Devon.—At his house at Great Shilston, in the parish of Drewsteignton, James Luke, Esq. formerly a respectable merchant of Exeter; he was a man of strict honour and integrity, whose amiable manners, and gentlemanly conduct, endeared him to all his acquaintance.—Mr. Samuel Coggan, land surveyor, St. Thomas, Exeter, and many years secretary to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, to which charitable institution he has bequeathed twenty guineas.—In an advanced age, Mr. James Grant, formerly a respectable wine-merchant, of Exeter, during which he filled the situation of Chief magistrate; having since then experienced the trows of fortune, he was appointed by the right worshipful the mayor and chamber to be their sword bearer: an office which he has held, with great propriety, for many years past.—At Cleyton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Callard, widow of John Callard, Esq. of Ford, in the county of Dorset.—After a long illness, at the Grove, near Plymouth, Mr. Desfauxdeau, many years an eminent dancing master.—Suddenly in her chair, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Carter, gardener.—At Exeter, Miss Sarah Webber, who for many years kept a very respectable boarding-school, and was remarkable for her unaffected manners and cheerful disposition.—Much respected, Mr. James, of Stalbridge.—Mr. J. B.

J. B. Sweeting, surgeon, of Honiton, one of the coroners for the county.—At Dartmouth, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Tremlett, the wife of Mr. Thomas Tremlett, of that place, merchant.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] After a short illness, at a very advanced age, Mr. Randall, of Chickrell.—At Croscombe, Mrs. Frances Cox, aged 67.—In his seventy-first year, after a long and severe illness, Mr. John Melmoth, who, for nearly fifty years officiated as a school-master in Sherborne, and was remarkable for his regularity and attention. The friendly and female societies of that town owe much to the active part he took in their interests; and the flourishing state of their stock, allowing for all unfavourable circumstances, affords an undeniable proof of his invariable attention to their concerns. He was a truly sincere friend; and acted as a trustee for several families with unimpeachable integrity. He spoke his mind with the firmness and independence of an Englishman. To the poor, really in distress, he was a friend; but averse to those who wished, by indolence, to make themselves a burthen to the community.—At East Lulworth, near Wareham, Miss Tewkesbury, only daughter of the late Mrs. T. of the same place. It is a singular circumstance, that Mrs. T. who died only a few weeks since, expressed to many of her friends, an ardent hope, and confident expectation, that her daughter would not long survive her.—At Blandford, universally regretted and lamented, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Wasse.

DURHAM.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Tate, saddler, of South Shields, to Miss Wilson, of Durham.—At Barnard Castle, the Rev. William Johnson, of Old Malton, in Yorkshire, to Miss James, of the former place, sister of Captain James, of the Durham militia.

Died.] J. Richardson, Esq. of Framwell gate, Durham. At the house of her mother, Mrs. Jolly in Durham, Mrs. Wikey, aged 35. In Gateshead, aged 78, Mr. Michael Heaton, formerly one of the managers of the Newcastle theatre. His merit as an actor, and his excellence as a man will be long remembered. Mr. John Gray, of Silver street, Durham, rope maker. Mr. Bamflet, of Norton, an eminent farmer and grazier. At Darlington, in his 68th year, Mr. Jeremiah Rudd, who, previous to his retiring on account of ill health, had practised as surgeon and apothecary there upwards of 40 years, with great reputation. He supported through life a character truly respectable, and died sincerely and generally lamented.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. B. Brill, miller, of Bocking, to Miss Mead, of the same place.

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John Dick, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Augusta Goodrich, second daughter of Bartlett G., Esq., of Salting Grove.

Died.] Mr. George Payne, attorney, of Braintree. In the 86th year of his age, after a well spent life, Mr. Robert Sewell, of Ingateshorne. Mrs. Judson, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. of Safron Walden. Much respected, Mr. James Cotton, of Romford, aged 80. A. Pratt, Esq. of South Manningfield Hall. J. Ray, Esq. of Upminster. In the 96th year of his age, Peter De Cane, Esq. of Braxted Lodge, whose goodness of heart, strict integrity and amiable manners, procured him general esteem.

Mr. William Portway, of Apsoll Park Farm, Great Waltham. Mr. Philip Carter, of North Ockendon Hall. At his seat, at Twinstead Hall, aged 71, Sir James Marmott, many years member of Parliament for Sudbury, late judge of the Admiralty court, and master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wheatenhurst, Mr. Matthew Lamburn, attorney at law, of Stroud, to Miss Smith, of Wheatenhurst.—Thos. Weston Wadley, Esq. of Stow-in-the-wold, to Miss Goddard, daughter of the late Rev. E. Goddard, of Clyffen Pypard, Wiltshire.—At St. Michael's, Gloucester, Mr. G. J. Herbert, of Corsham, to Miss E. E. Payne, daughter of Mr. D. Payne, of Gloucester. At Rodborough, Mr. Simon Sparrow, clothier, of Stonehouse, to Miss Ruth Stevens, of the same place.

Died.] At his house in Gloucester, Charles Hayward, Esq. of Quedgley, a gentleman whose death is sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance. At Bath, after a short illness, the Rev. Mr. Savage, rector of Tetbury, in this county.

.... Mrs. Mount, relict of Mr. M. surgeon and apothecary, of Cirencester, and sister of Charles Tirrell Morgan, Esq. At Minchinhampton, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. John Smith, saddler and harness-maker, of that place. Richard Jackson, Esq. late of Mythe, near Tewkesbury. Aged 60, Mr. Nathaniel Overbury, woolstapler, of Tetbury. At Cheltenham, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Hooper, of the Great House, relict of Mr. Hooper, surgeon, who died in July last. At Dursley, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, wife of Mr. Young, of Usk, Monmouthshire. Her loss will long be felt and lamented by a numerous circle of friends. Aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Hornedge, aunt of the Rev. W. G. Hornedge, of Gloucester. At her house in the Westgate street, Gloucester, Miss Burroughs, a maiden lady of great respectability. After a long and painful illness, sustained with fortitude and resignation, Mr. Thomas Haemat, sword-bearer

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bearer

bearer to the corporation of Gloucester, and formerly an eminent hosier, and a member of the common council. . . . At Whitefield, near Tewkesbury, Mr. William Barnard, an opulent farmer. . . . At Netherton, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Luke Sandford. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Mr. Luke Zinzanno, of Portland-square, London, who raised a troop of horse at his own expence, for the service of government, in the reign of Queen Anne.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. Austin, wife of Mr. A. shoemaker, of Hereford. . . . Aged 73, John Lewis, Esq. of Michael church. . . . The Rev. Mr. Price, of Rowlstone. Mrs. Chandler, wife of Mr. Walter C. cutler, of Hereford. . . . Miss Ross, only daughter of Mr. R. of Leominster, and niece of John Keysall, Esq. of Moreton Court. . . . At Grafton, near Hereford, Miss S. Tully. . . . Suddenly, at Clifford place, in his 64th year, Mr. Eves attorney. . . . At Thorn, Henry Stone, Esq. formerly a linen draper, at Bath.

BERTHSHIRE.

Married.] G. Fitzjohn, Esq. of Baldock, to Miss Jennings, of Charing Cross. . . . At Broxbourne, Mr. J. Lynn, of Watling street, London, to Miss Mainwaring, of Hoddesdon.

Died.] At Gaddesden Cottage, aged 69, Mrs. Noye, relict of Thomas Herbert N. Esq. sister to the late Thomas Herbert, of Gaddesden Place. . . . Mrs. Freeman, of Abbotts Langley, widow of John Cope F. Esq. . . . At Burges Hall, aged 78 years, Thos. Proctor, Esq. an eminent porter brewer. . . . At Harpenden, Mrs. Stoney, relict of Capt. S. of the Royal Navy. . . . At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Hoddle.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. William Hunt, merchant, of St. Ives. . . . At Yaxley, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Wise, late of the George Inn. She had retired from business about seven years. . . . At Huntingdon, after a very short illness, the Rev. James Mackintosh, rector of Papworth Agnes, in Cambridgeshire.

KENT.

Birth.] At Sir J. Shaw's, in this county, the Hon. Lady Shaw, of a daughter.

Died.] At Goudhurst, Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, a maiden lady of that town. . . . At Berstead, Mr. H. Goldsoll Sale, a wealthy farmer of that place. . . . At Teston, Mrs. Scoones, aged 72 years. . . . At Staplehurst, Mrs. Ann Maria Usborne, a maiden lady of that place. . . . The lady of Sir H. Oxenden, bart. of Broome House. . . . At Sandwich, aged 68, William Boys, Esq. author of a history of that town, and Fellow of the Antiquarian and Linnean Societies of London. . . . At Chipstead place, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Polhill, wife of Charles P. Esq. Her many truly valuable and amiable qualities will long endear her memory to all who had

the happiness of knowing her; and the poor and distressed will long lament the loss they have sustained, in the death of so kind a benefactress.

LANCASHIRE.

Murred.] At the Collegiate church, Manchester, Lieutenant Curry, of the 47th regiment, to Miss M. Fawsett, of the above town. . . . Mr. James Wood, manufacturer, to Miss Mary Burton, daughter of Mr. Daniel B. of the same place. . . . Mr. Henry Hudson, to Miss Clarkson, daughter of the late Captain C. of Lancaster. . . . At Wigan, Mr. Jas. Taylor, currier, to Miss Hopwood, daughter of Mr. Hopwood, linen manufacturer. . . . At the same place, Mr. J. Swan, linen manufacturer, to Mrs. Flowers.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Ellis Crompton, of New Bayley street, formerly of Leverhall mill, paper maker, in the 75th year of his age. . . . Aged 63, Mrs. Partington, relict of the late Mr. John P. of Withy Grove. . . . At an advanced age, after a short illness, Mrs. Ethelston, relict of the late Rev. Charles E. of Manchester. . . . At Partington, very suddenly, aged 52, the Rev. Edward Healy, vicar of that place, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace. After eating a hearty dinner, in apparent good health, he arose from the table and almost immediately expired; the day before he had preached, to a crowded congregation, a most impressive sermon, from Psalm xxxix. verse 5, "Lord let me know the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live." . . . At Summer Seat, near Bury, Robert Peel, Esq. . . . At Crofton, Mrs. Master, relict of the Rev. Dr. Master, mother-in-law to Sir J. W. S. Gardner, bart. of Clerk Hill, and co-heiress of the late John Walley, Esq. of Blackburn. . . . Aged 72 years, Joseph Caton, Esq. of Liverpool. . . . Miss Cresswell, only daughter of Mr. C. attorney at law, of Manchester. . . . Mr. John Briggs, of Manchester, at the advanced age of 96. . . . At his seat at Little Harewood, near Blackburn, in the 75th year of his age, John Clayton, Esq. one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants for the county. . . . Aged 71, at Whitebirk, near Blackburn, Mrs. Fielding. . . . In the 65th year of his age, universally esteemed and regretted, William Pritchard, Esq. surgeon and apothecary, and one of the aldermen of Preston; for which borough he twice served the office of mayor.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Thurmaston, Mr. William Drayton, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Gratia Worthington, of the former place. . . . At Kibworth, Lieutenant Hungerford Vowe, of the Royal Marines, Chatham, to Miss Humphry, youngest daughter of the late Lebbeus H. Esq. of Kibworth. . . . At Castle Donington, Mr. Thomas Richardson, merchant, of Hull, to Miss S. Sower, daughter of Mr. Joseph S. of the former place.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of Long

Long Clanton. He was conversing with some of his intimate friends, who called on him in their way to church; he observed the time was expired, immediately rose from his chair, dropped down, and never spoke more. Mr. C. preached on the preceding Sunday from the words "Brethren, the time is short." In his discourse he particularly noticed the many sudden deaths that had lately occurred, and earnestly exhorted his hearers to be ready for the solemn event.... At Leicester, Mr. John Glover, formerly a farmer, at Barton, in Cambridgeshire.... At her house at Billesdon, Mrs. Mary Heard.... At Stocking Farm, near Leicester, deservedly respected, Mrs. Herrick of Enderby.... Aged 87, Mrs. Read, mother of Mr. R. agent to the Leicester Navigation Company.... Mrs. Calladine, mother of Mr. C. bookseller, of Leicester.... At his house in Loughborough, after a lingering illness, universally respected, Mr. Robert Turner.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lenton, Mr. James Miller, of Long Bennington, to Miss Oliver, of Raisby.... At North Thoresby, near Louth, Mr. Mumby, farmer and grazier, to Miss Wright, of the same place. About three hours after the marriage ceremony was performed, the bride presented her spouse with a fine boy.

Died.] At Bath, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, L. L. B. Rector of Croxton, in this county, and a prebendary of Sarum.... Mr. Bryan Browning, senior, of Thurlby.... At Market Deeping, aged 79, Robert Backes, Esq. an eminent attorney, formerly of great practice, at Sleaford, and many years clerk of the peace for the parts of Kesteven, in this county.... At Boston, Mr. Dewant, in whom the poor have lost a good friend, and the corporation of the borough a worthy alderman.... At Theddlethorpe, Mr. Thomas Chapman, miller, aged 96.... Mrs. Mary Toynbee, of Nabbeny, aged 84.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Birth.] At Llanarth Court, Mrs. Jones, of a son.

Died.] Sincerely lamented by a numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Kemeyns, wife of George Kemeyns, esq. of Mulpas—At Abergavenny, Mrs. Duberly, relict of the late Mr. D. of that town, and sister of Mr. Wilshire of Bristol.... The Rev. T. Price, rector of Gross-Mount—At Basaleg, immediately after her delivery of twin-daughters, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. John Thomas, one of the proprietors of the Pont-y-Mister iron-works, and daughter of the late Mr. Franklin, ironmonger, in Clare-street, Bristol.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. Jeremiah Ives, to Miss Tompson, daughter of Timothy T. esq. of Norwich.—Captain Henry Edgar, late of the 49th regiment of foot, to Miss Sarah Betts, second daughter of Mr. Thomas B. of Hickling.

Died.] Aged 76, Mrs. Ann Harrison, a maiden lady of Fakenham, who besides the gift of 100l. to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, has bequeathed a considerable sum to be for ever applied to charitable purposes in the above parish, where her family had been resident for many years—In his 73rd year, Mr. Thomas Utton, a respectable farmer at Aldeby, near Beccles.—In the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Greene, relict of the rev. John Greene, many years minister of St. George's of Tombland, Norwich, by whom her friends have lost a valuable acquaintance, and the poor a most liberal benefactress. She has left 500l. three per cents. to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital; 100l. to Bethel; 100l. to the charity schools; 100l. for the relief of clergymen's widows; 50l. for the poor of St. George's Tombland.—Aged 19, Mr. Mat. Wilks, son of Mr. Mark Wilks, of Costessey.—In the precincts of the Close, Mrs. Buckle, in her 83d year, relict of C. Buckle, esq. steward of Norwich.—In St. Giles's, Norwich, aged 66, Thomas Suffield, esq. of that city.—The rev. T. Bentham, M. A. rector of Woodnorton, and chaplain to Earl Cadogan.—At Cromer in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Howes, wife of Mr. Joseph H. late of Overstrand.—In the 75th year of his age, the rev. John Wells, vicar of Hickling.—At Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Ann Gurney, relict of the late Mr. John G. of St. Augustine's, manufacturer, and one of the society of quakers.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peakirk, Mr. Collier, ironmonger, of Oundle; to Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. W. grazier, of Borough-Fen.—At Barby, Mr. Richard Langton, son of the late Thomas L. esq. of Teeton, to Miss Wiggins, of Barby.—Mr. Thomas Pell, to Miss Ann White, both of Overstone.

Died.] Mr. Marshall, grocer, of Peterborough.—At Ecton, near Northampton, in the 65th year of his age, the rev. Palmer Whalley, A. M. upwards of 40 years rector of that place, and domestic chaplain to Lord Brownlow.... In the 85th year of his age, Mr. Paine, hair-dresser, of Northampton. He was the senior member of the corporation, and served the office of bailiff in the year 1754.... Thomas Peach, esq. of Northampton.... At the same place, Mrs. Ann Cove, in the 92nd year of her age.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Birth.] The lady of Colonel Airey, of Newcastle, of a son.

Married.] At Berwick, Mr. John Richardson, printer, to Miss Nesbitt, daughter of Mr. Thomas N.... At Newcastle, Mr. John Newell, of the iron-foundry, Sandgate, to Miss Taylor, of the same place.

Died.] Aged 46, after a long illness, Mr. Matthew Brown, printer and publisher of the Newcastle Advertiser.... At her house at Killingworth, after a short illness, Mrs.

Harrison, in the 78th year of her age....At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Ingledew, wife of Mr. I. ship owner....At Hexham, aged 82, Mrs. Carr, formerly of Kelso, mother of Mr. Deane, surgeon, of the former place....At Ord house, near Berwick, in the prime of youth, Miss Margaret Grieve, daughter of William G. esq. of Ord....Aged 72. Mrs. Charlton, of Newcastle, chemist and druggist, and mother of Captain William C. of the royal navy.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Bunny, Richard Barrow, esq. of the king's dragoon guards, to Miss Parkyns, daughter of Sir Thomas P. bart. of Bunny park....At Nottingham, Thomas Arnold, M. D. of Leicester, to Miss Mary Davison, daughter of the late John Davison, M. D. of Nottingham....At Newark, Mr. Nicholson, draper, to Miss Cordon, both of that place.

Died. At South Collingham, Mrs. Todhunter, wife of the rev. Mr. T. vicar of that place, and on the Sunday following, the latter, to the great grief of his friends, and the parishioners in general....At Lisbon, whether he went for the benefit of his health, Hurt Sitwell, esq. of Wilford House, near Nottingham, and brother to Sitwell Sitwell, esq. of Renishaw Hall, in the county of Derby....At Aslockton, near Bingham, Mr. Upton, a respectable farmer and grazier, of that place....John Deakin, esq. of Bagthorpe House, near Nottingham, in the 48th year of his age.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Birth. At Ibstone, the lady of J. Fane, jun. esq. of a daughter.

Married. At Sandford, Mr. T. Bate-man to Miss Elizabeth Ryman, of Grove Ash....Mr. John Pratt, of Leafield, to Miss Suker, youngest daughter of Mr. S. of Widford, in the county of Gloucester.

Died. At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Alice Braund, who resided at Henley many years, and was the widow of a naval officer in the service of the hon. the East India Company....At Witney, in the 29th year of her age, after a short illness, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. L. of that place....At Headington, aged 69, Mr. Henry Godfrey, of that place....Mrs. Chaplin, wife of Mr. William C. of Healey upon Thames....At Suscott, near Oxford, aged 70. Mr. J. Holley, an eminent farmer, late of Headington....Aged 20, after a few days illness, John Walklett, eldest son of Mr. W. of Kirtlington....Mr. John Stevens, grocer, and liquor merchant, of Bicester....At Holston park, in the 24th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, wife of Colonel P. brother to the Earl of Mac-clesfield.

BUTLAND.

Died. At North Luffenham, aged 69, Mrs. Trollope, mother of Sir John T. bart....Aged 71, Mrs. Wiggin-ton, wife of Mr. Francis W. of Manton....Mrs. Hinman, wife of Teigh....Aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Barker, sister

to Thomas B. esq. of Lyndon....Mr. Drycott, master of the Horse shoe public-house, at Market Overton....Aged 73, Mr. Woodward, grazier, of Lyndon....At Exton, aged 72, Mrs. Banister, who had been house-keeper to the late Dowager Countess of Gainsborough, and her son the late Lord, above 30 years; during which period she conducted herself with so much propriety as to be sincerely respected and beloved by that numerous family, and indeed by all that knew her. She was honourably rewarded, for her faithful services, by his lordship's nephew, Gerard Nôel Noel, esq. with a comfortable dwelling, and an annuity of 100l. for the remainder of her life.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. Mr. J. Griffiths, stationer, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Embrey, of the same place....At Oswestry, Mr. H. Jones, of that place, to Miss Sowerfield, of Llanforda....At Priors Dilton, Mr. Pryce, of the Lower Wood, to Miss Goode, of the former place....At Pontesbury, Mr. F. Jones, of Endwell, Radnorshire, to Miss F. Ellis, of Boycott....At Shrewsbury, Mr. F. Webb, of Liverpool, to Miss Walmesley, of the former town.

Died. At Stoke Park, aged 75, Mrs. Haynes, much lamented by her friends and the poor in her neighbourhood....In his 82d year, Mr. John Dodd, of Prescott....At Llanforda Issa, near Oswestry, in the 52d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Morris, late of Main, in the county of Montgomery....Aged 81, Richard Chambre, esq. of Rye Bank, near Wem....At Wem, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. and niece to the Rev. Dr. Smallbroke....Aged 22, Mr. John Robinson, of Broughall, near Whitchurch; and, the following morning, aged 57, his mother, Mrs. R. of the same place....At his house in Oswestry, universally esteemed and regretted, the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, rector of Hordley, in this county; whose heart was the genuine seat of every virtue that could adorn and dignify the husband, the parent, the pastor, and the man....Mr. Croxon, of Oswestry....In the several relations of husband, father, and friend, he was eminently distinguished; and his death will not cease to be lamented by a numerous family and acquaintance....Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. R. of Coalbrook Dale....Aged 74, Mrs. Eddowes, wife of Mr. Joshua E. bookseller and printer, of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. Mr. Richard Elliston, junior, wine-merchant, to Miss Concanen, daughter of Mr. C. attorney-at-law, both of Bristol....At Lyde St. Lawrence, near Taunton, Sir John Lester to Miss Russell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles R....At Mortock, Mr. Henry Cross, salter and tobacconist, of Exeter, to Miss Duck, daughter of the late John Duck, M. D. of Bristol.

Died. William Miles, Esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, in the 75th year of his age.

He resided many years as merchant in the Island of Jamaica, beloved and valued by all who knew him there; and afterwards filled the several offices of Mayor and alderman of Bristol, and discharged his duty with impartiality and honour. An eminent and most respectable merchant, whose numerous commercial connexions will severely feel and regret the loss of his distinguished abilities; for integrity and punctuality in business, he has scarcely ever been equalled. His family have to deplore the loss of a most excellent husband and father, his numerous acquaintance and dependants to lament a worthy friend and liberal benefactor.... At Taunton, after a very short illness, Mrs. Gale, relict of the late Henry Proctor Gale, Esq. Her maternal, social, and religious character, gained her in life true honour and esteem, and in death draws forth the tributary tear to the memory of the best of neighbours, and the most affectionate of friends.... At his lodgings in Bath, John Wealeans, Esq. of Feels, Northumberland, aged 56.... In the 55th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Layard, dean of Bristol, a man very highly and most deservedly esteemed in his public and private character; and who will be long and deeply lamented by his family and an extensive circle of friends of the highest distinction and respectability.... At Frome, after a short illness, Mrs. Cockey, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, an agreeable companion, and an exemplary christian.... At his house in Belvedere, Benj. Collier, Esq. aged 65.... At Bath, Mrs. B. French, wife of N. B. French, Esq. one of the bank directors.... At Frenchay, Mr. Bruton, a truly honest man.... Mrs. Humphreys, mother to Mr. Humphreys, ironmonger, of Bristol.... In her 73d year, Mrs. Danvers, of St. James's place, Kingsdown, relict of Daniel D. esq. late of Bath—Wednesday, at his house in Brunswick-square, Bristol, John Lewsly, esq. Spanish wool merchant.—At his house in Clarence-place, Kingsdown, Mr. Benj. Hughes, in his 57th year, formerly linen-draper in Bristol, and one of the society called Quakers.—At the Rev. Mr. Richard Baddely's, Upper-Easton, Mr. John Baddely, gent.—In Grosvenor-square, London, Robert Stevens, esq. colonel of the eastern regiment of Somerset yeomanry. To the private virtues, which will ever endear his memory to a numerous circle of relatives and friends, may be added his public exertions, directed to public advantage. In justice to his memory we could not withhold this tribute of respect, he having raised the first troop of yeomanry in Somersetshire; and, by his unexampled exertions and unwearyed application, promoted that useful body of national defence.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.] At South Stoneham, Thomas Thistethwayte, esq. of Southwick-place, to

Miss Guitton, youngest daughter of the late John G. esq. of Wickham.—At Fordingbridge, Mr. J. R. Tiller, of Damerham, Wilts, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Stephen T. esq. of the former place.

Died.] At his house in South-Audley-street, London, John Compton, esq. of Minstead, in this county. He was one of the verdurers of the New Forest, and served the office of High Sheriff of the county in the year 1797.—In College-street, Winchester, Mr. Burdon, many years an eminent bookseller of that city.—At the advanced age of 107 years, Mr. Richard Davies, many years Warden of Portsmouth Dock-yard.—At his lodgings in Winchester, Lieutenant James Greetham, of the North-Hants Militia.—At Romsey, William Seward, esq. formerly Captain of a company in the honourable East-India service, and lately Major of the Associated Corps of Volunteers in Romsey. He was a man much beloved whilst living, and his death was universally lamented by his acquaintance. The numerous concourse of people that attended his corpse to the grave unequivocally spoke the high estimation in which his character was held by those who had the best opportunity of knowing his worth.—Captain Wassell, many years master of one of the packets between Southampton and the Isle of Wight.—The Rev. Isaac Stradling, of Lynington, who was for more than 30 years pastor of the Baptist Church in that place.—In London, Miss Wooll, of Jumper's-house, near Fareham.—Mrs. Morant, of Southampton, relict of Mr. Morant, brazier, aged 104 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Harbourne, Mr. George Greave, engineer of Soho Foundry, to Miss Mary Lloyd, of the same place.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Richard Stinson, an eminent lock-smith, of Lane Head, to Miss Elizabeth Lanton, an accomplished young lady, with a genteel fortune, of Walsall.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. Joseph Fox, many years an officer of His Majesty's Excise.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Whittingham.—Justly esteemed for his extensive erudition and universal philanthropy, the Rev. J. Carter, upwards of 25 years pastor of the Catholic Congregation at Wolverhampton.—At Walsall, sincerely and deservedly lamented, Mr. John Badger, timber-merchant.—At the same place, of a decline, aged 20, Mr. C. Hopkins, of the Royal Navy, late of His Majesty's ship Lapwing.—At Newcastle, the Rev. Mr. Fernyhough, 40 years minister of that parish. He was formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] In Bury, the Rev. Frederic Aphor, rector of Bicker, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Hubbard, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon of that town, and niece of the Bishop of Lincoln.—Mr. Scarles Wade, brewer, of Ipswich,

Ipswich, to Miss L. Carthew, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas C. of Woodbridge.—
— Hutcheson, esq. of the 5th regiment of foot, to Miss Cocksedge, eldest daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. of Drinkstone.

Died.] In a very advanced age, Mrs. Eagle, wife of Mr. W. E. of Poslingford Hall, near Clare.—At Woodbridge, in his 80th year, Mr. Luke Rice, late of Ipswich, saddler.—At Barton Mills, Thomas Bucke, esq. merchant, late of Worlington, aged 57.—Greatly and deservedly lamented, Henry Longley, esq. of Milford.—In the 80th year of his age, Mr. John Hoyle, of Bungay, one of the society called Quakers.—In an advanced age, much esteemed, the Rev. George Jones Palmer, rector of Ufford.—The Rev. Samuel Pariby, of Stoke by Nayland.—Aged 75, Mrs. M. Butcher, of St. Andrew's, near Bungay.—In an advanced age, the Rev. John Barker, rector of Fakenham, near Euston.

SURREY.

Married.] At Christchurch, Mr. Kelly, of Fareham, Hants, surgeon, to Miss Lessies, of Stamford-street, Blackfriars...H. Perkins, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Latham, daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Champaign-hill.

Died.] At Ringwood, W. Smith, esq.—At Chertsey, in her 65th year, Mrs. Hudson, wife of Solomon H. esq. late of Titchfield-street.—At Wandsworth, H. Benge, esq. late of His Majesty's navy, aged 40 years.—At Wimbledon, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Patrick, relict of the late Robert P. esq. of Dublin.

SUSSEX.

Died.] Mr. Lister, of Thakeham.—Mr. Catt, sen. of Horsted, near Lewes.—Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. G. of Holland, near Lewes, the much-lamented mother of 14 young children.—Of the cold and fever, termed influenza, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. B. auctioneer, of Cuckfield.—Miss Rebecca Payne, third daughter of Mr. P. of Legsheath, aged 25 years... After a short illness, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. Rich. S. a respectable yeoman, at Laughton.—In the very prime of life, after a short, but painful illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mr. Henry Kipping, surgeon, of Brightelmston.... Those to whom he was known will most sincerely deplore his loss, for as a son, brother, or friend, no one could support those estimable characters by better example. This event was as sudden as it was unexpected; a general gloom and dejection pervades the whole town, and the truest sympathy is felt for his afflicted relatives.—At Hastings, in her 89th year, Mrs. Cossum, of that place... At Brightelmston, aged about 38 years, John Aldridge, esq. of New Lodge, near Horsham, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county, and a Captain in the Sussex Mi-

litia. Captain Aldridge had joined his regiment at Brighton, and by closely attending his military duty, is supposed to have taken a cold, that, after two days illness, terminated his existence. He was highly and justly respected, as an accomplished gentleman, a useful magistrate, and an upright man. He has left a widow, and one son, to lament his loss... Of a paralytic affection, the Rev. Mr. Bethel, rector of Clayton, in this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Oldbury, the lady of W. Breton, esq. of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Parsons, of Kingswood Heath, near Hockley House, to Miss Mary Bradley, of Birmingham.—Mr. Swan to Miss Plant, both of Shifnal.—Mr. W. Worrall to Miss Maria Dixon, both of Birmingham.—Mr. John Shenton to Miss Charlotte Barker, of Solihull.—Mr. James Mattocks to Miss Honoria Reynolds, both of Coventry.

Died.] At Harborne, Thomas Green, esq. a gentleman deservedly respected through life, and now sincerely lamented by all that knew him, particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.—After a long indisposition, George Humphrys, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Birmingham.—Mrs. Elliott, wife of the Rev. G. W. Elliott, of Coventry.—In his 78th year, John Kettle, esq. of Birmingham. He was a gentleman of the most exemplary conduct through life, in whom the poor must feel a severe loss, as he was truly charitable and, benevolent to the indigent.—At Netherton, near Dudley, deservedly lamented by an extensive acquaintance, Mr. Rich. Southall, sen. an eminent nail-monger. He was one of the people called Quakers, and remarkable for benevolence to his poor and indigent neighbours.—Aged 84, at her son's house, Coventry, Mrs. Dickens, mother to Mr. D. attorney.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, aged 72, Mr. Samuel Milton, formerly an eminent linen merchant there.—At Flakebridge, near Orton, aged 93, Mr. George Robinson, formerly of Friar Bottom, near Ravenstonedale.—At Grimeshill, Mr. George Moore, in the 18th year of his age, youngest son of Wm. M. esq.—Aged 62, Mr. Robert Brown, of Burton, in Kendal, shoemaker; and about five minutes only after his death, his wife expired, aged 50.—Mr. Robert Preston, of Milnthorpe, aged 47.—Mrs. Court, wife of Mr. James C. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

WILTS.

Died.] In the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Martin, relict of Mr. Alexander M. maltster, of Salisbury.—After a short illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Miss Sarah Hilliar, of Stourton.—At his house in the Close, Salisbury, the Hon. James Everard Arundell, Count

of the Holy Roman Empire, uncle to the present Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle.—Mr. William Broxam, surgeon, of Amesbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Powick, near Worcester, Mr. Smith, land-surveyor, of Cheltenham, to Miss Mary Lessingham, of the former place.—Mr. Cobley, of Worcester, to Miss Ann Smith, of St. John's.—J. Unton, esq. to Miss E. Haines, both of Eibery.—At Claines, William Mules, esq. Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship the Texel, to Miss Philippina Phillis Meade, of Blanquett's House.

Died.] In an advanced age, at his house in the College church-yard, Worcester, Richard Carey.—At Thornsgrove Cottage, Mr. Thomas Davis, of Evesham.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. T. liquor and hop merchant, at the Cross; and Mr. George Hall, glover, late of the Parade, Worcester.—Mr. Nash, of Besford Court.—Mrs. Husband, wife of Mr. Thomas H. of Upton-upon-Severn.—Mrs. Downes, of the Hope.—Mr. William Fox, of the Theatre, Worcester, whose abilities, as a comedian, have long been held in much esteem.—At her son's house, Rose-hill, Worcester, aged 88, Mrs. Candia Burlingham.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Bourne, of the College church-yard, Worcester.—Mr. Wm. Thomas, attorney, of Worcester.—At Frainch, near Kidderminster, Mrs. Pardoe, relict of the late Mr. Alderman P. of the same place.—At Hampton, near Evesham, John Brown, esq. head distributor of stamps for the county of Worcester.—Aged 72, Samuel West, esq. of Kenpsey, near Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] James Pavel, esq. of Norman-ton, to Miss Torre, daughter of James T. esq. of Syndal, both near Wakefield.—Mr. Hutcheson, of Astley, near Swillington, to Miss Craggs, of Rhodes Green, near Wakefield.—At Scarbro', Mr. John Walker, of Hunslet-Jane, Leeds, to Miss E. Jefferson, of the former place.—Mr. Mathews to Miss Jackson, both of the Leeds Theatre.—At Castle Donington, Mr. Thos. Richardson, jun. of Hull, merchant, to Miss Sowter, daughter of Mr. Joseph S. of the former place.—At the parish church of Sculcoates, Hull, Mr. William Campbells, of Howden, to Miss Firth, eldest daughter of Anthony F. esq. of Rose-hill, near Rotherham.—Mr. Greenwood, of Heptonstall, near Halifax, to Miss Midgley, of Oldfield, near Keighley.—At Norton, Mr. Randall Lee, engraver, of Sheffield; to Miss Brown, of the Oaks, in Derbyshire.

Died.] At Hull, aged 63, Benj. Blayds Thompson, esq. one of the Aldermen of the Corporation of Hull.—Aged 55, to the great grief of his family, and much lamented by a numerous acquaintance, Thomas Terry, esq. of Beverly, attorney-at-law, treasurer

for the East Riding of this county.... The Rev. J. Adwin, of Longgood Chapel, near Huddersfield.—In the 67th year of his age, much regretted, Mr. Thos. Saunderson, ironmonger, of York, and who served the office of Sheriff in the year 1792.—At the house of Mr. Sykes, at Camberwell, near London, after a short illness, Mr. John Taylor, of Gildersome, near Leeds, merchant. It is not many months since we announced the marriage of this very respectable and worthy gentleman, and are now called to the painful task of recording his death.—

Aged 54, J. Danser, esq. an alderman of Doncaster Corporation.—At Mrs. Calvert's, York, in the 33d year of her age, Miss Betty Fawcet, greatly respected by her friends and acquaintance.—On Monday, aged 53, Mr. George Nicholson, of the Woolpack inn, Doncaster.—Mr. George Brooke, of Wakefield, wine-merchant; upwards of twelve months ago he had a severe paralytic stroke, the effects of which have finally closed a long life of uniform integrity.—Universally regretted by his friends and a numerous acquaintance, Mr. Henry Mijton, of Snaith.—At Aldburgh, near Miamsham, Mrs. Hutton, relict of the late James H. esq.—Mr. Cooper, butcher.—Mr. T. Brunton, grocer.—Mr. Peter Buck, joiner and cabinet-maker, all of Leeds.—At Hull, in the 72d year of his age, Thomas Hodgson, esq. merchant and principal ship-owner, and formerly an eminent farmer at Danthorpe, in Holderness.—After a few days illness, much regretted, Miss Alcock, of Skipton, a maiden lady, eldest daughter of the late John A. esq. of the same place.—Miss Ramsden, daughter of Mr. John R. of Halifax.—Mr. William Skurray, of Wakefield, auctioneer.

WALES.

Died.] The Rev. Tudor Price, many years master of the Free School in the parish of Llantilio Grossenny, and rector of Llanvaply and Grosmont: a man whose simplicity of manners could only be equalled by his unassuming worth—qualities which endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, who attended him to the grave with the most heart-felt sorrow.—In Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Corbet, wife of Edward C. esq. of Ynysymaengwyn, in the county of Merioneth. She was eldest daughter of John Chambre, esq. of Petton, in Shropshire, and one of the three co-heiresses of that house. The other two were Miss Rebecca Chambre, who died unmarried; and Mrs. Hill, who married John Hill, esq. of Prees, brother to Sir Richard Hill, bart. Mrs. Corbet had one daughter, who married Thomas Powell, esq. of Nanteos, in the county of Cardigan. Her loss will be much felt and regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; especially by her own domestics and particular friends, to whom

whom her amiable character and benevolent disposition were best known. She was seized with a paralytic stroke whilst she was drinking tea on Saturday evening, and was immediately put to bed; When Sir Walter Farquhar was sent for, who gave little or no hopes of her recovery. She remained almost speechless till Tuesday afternoon, when she expired rather before five o'clock, and seemingly without pain.—Mr. John Whittington, of Aheraves Hall, Montgomeryshire.—In his 86th year, universally lamented, David Lloyd, esq. late of Rhwbirrieth, in the county of Montgomery. In every stage of a long and active life he distinguished himself by sincere friendship and strict integrity; and supported the characters of husband and father with a tenderness and affection not to be exceeded.—At Wrexham, in the 59th year of his age, Wm. Williams, esq. cousin-german to the late Sir W. W. Wynne, bart. and brother to Watkin W. esq. of Penbedu, in the county of Denbigh.—At Langarne, Carmarthenshire, Mr. E. Wolstonecroft, father of the late Mrs. Mary W.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Ulric Theodore Henningson, esq. of the Hague, to Miss Catherine Jane Ferrier, daughter of Major-General Ilay F. of Belleside.—At Glenkindly, Peter Gordon, esq. of Aberfeldie, to Miss Eliza Leith, daughter of Alexander L. esq. of the former place.—William Robertson, esq. to Mrs. Dunlop, widow of the late Captain D. of the East-India service.—Mr. Andrew McDonald, schoolmaster in Markinch, in Fife, to Miss Cuming of Traquair. This is the first instance of a schoolmaster of that parish having entered into the matrimonial state during his incumbency for upwards of a century past!

Died.] At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of his age, Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, bart. late Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.—At Prestonfield, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Nairne, daughter of the late John N. esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Ferrier, wife of Major-General F. only daughter of the late John Macqueen, esq. and niece of the late Lord Justice Clerk.—At Aberdeen, Mrs. Margaret McKenzie, daughter of the deceased John M'K. esq. of Belmaduthie, Ross-shire.—At Greenock, Mr. Francis Brodie.—At Brucklay, in the 85th year of his age, Wm. Dingwall, esq. of the same place.—At Coltness House, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir Jas. S. of Goodtrees and Coltness, bart. Solicitor-General for Scotland to Queen Ann, and aunt to the present Sir James Stewart Denham, bart. of Coltness and Westshield.—Mrs. Stirling, wife of Col. S. of the marines.—At Shepherd's-hill Lodge, John Callan, esq. surviving his Lady only four days.—Mr. Thos. Hill, architect, in Edin-

burgh. At Pendreich, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, widow of the Hon. Lieut. Col. John G. brother of the late Earl of Aboyne, and daughter of the late George Lockhart, esq. of Carnwirth.—At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, in the 77th year of his age.—At Corrachy, the Right Hon. David Earl of Airly.—General Henry Fletcher, of Salton. He was Colonel of the 35th regiment, and it is a singular, and perhaps an unprecedented fact, that this regiment has had only two Colonels for 86 years. General Otway had the command from July 1717 to August 1764, a period of 47 years; and General Fletcher from that time to March 1803, a period of 39 years. It is further remarkable, that the 35th is the only corps in the service which, since its establishment in 1701, has had only four Colonels. The 67th has lately had three in the space of a fortnight.

IRELAND.

Married.] Mr. Sam. Corlett, of Oporto, merchant, to Miss Brett, of Mecklinburgh-street, Dublin.—J. M. Scott, of Ballygannon, county of Wicklow, esq. to Lucy Arabella Brabazon.—In Gardiner's-row, Dublin, George Taaffe, of Grange, esq. county of Roscommon, to Miss Redington.—At Limerick, Lieut. Wickham, of the 17th regiment, to Miss Carr, daughter of James C. esq.; and Lieut. Vallance of the said regiment, to Miss Honan, daughter of the late John H. esq.—At Middleton, county of Westmeath, John Spunner, esq. of Milltown, King's County, to Miss Berry, daughter of James Middleton B. esq.—Jas. Prendergast, esq. of Carrick-on-Suir, to Miss Bridget Maria White, of Clonmel.

Died.] Suddenly, of an apoplexy, at his house in Capel-street, Dublin, Mr. John O'Neil; the sincere regret of a very numerous acquaintance, to whom his memory will be ever dear, affords to his afflicted family that important consolation, which arises from this public testimony of a faithful discharge of all the duties of a christian.—In Cork, John Harris, jun. esq.—In Menagh, George Codd, esq.—At Clonmell, aged 54, Arthur Lee, esq.—In Abbey-street, Dublin, aged 73, Mr. Geo. Burnett, bookseller.—In Peter-street, Mr. Peter Seguin, well known in the literary world.—In Henry-street, aged 76, Robert Bowes, esq. an eminent surgeon.—In Sackville-street, Dublin, Lord Waliscourt, one of the governors of the county of Galway. He is succeeded in his title by his nephew, Joseph Henry Blake, a minor.—Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Rev. Hamilton M. rector of Dunlavan, and prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.—In Usher-street, John Gratté, esq.—On Usher's-quay, Martin Brownly, esq.—Robert Walpole, esq. late of Athlone.—At Stackallen-bridge, county of Meath, Mrs. Jane Martin.